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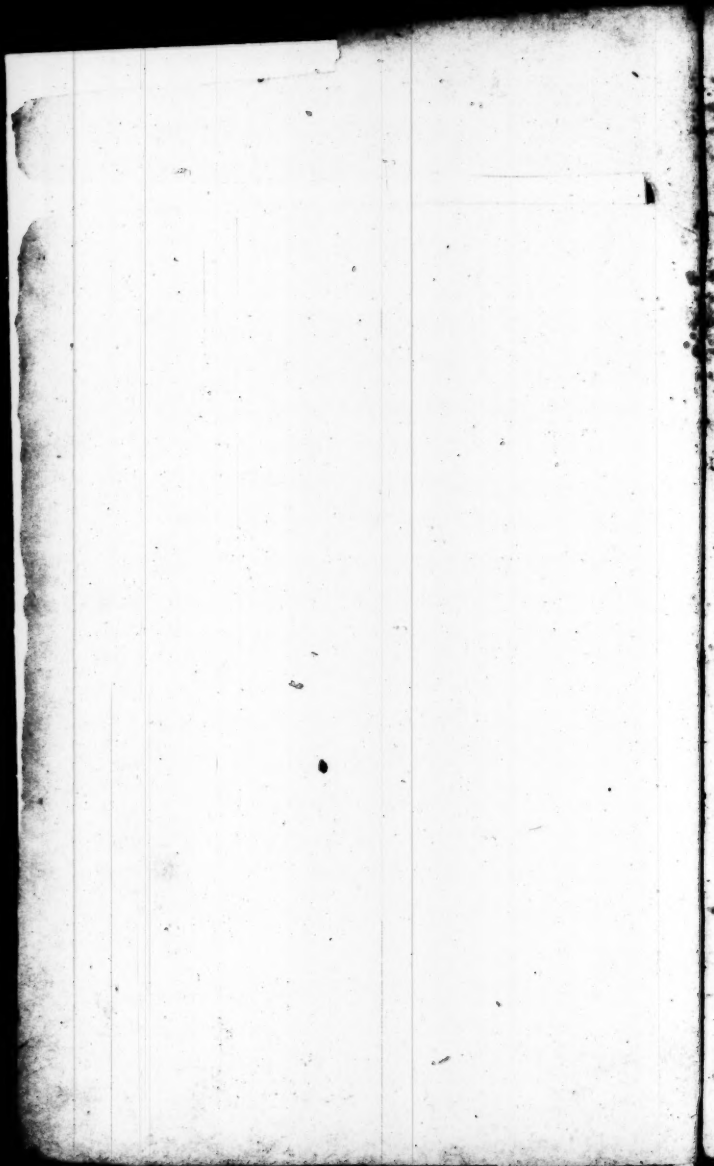
A SHORT
INTRODUCTION
GRAMMAR,
GENERALLY
TO BE USED.

ompile and set forth for the bringing up of
all those that intend to attain to the Knowledge
of the LATINE TONGUE.

*to which are added useful Observations by way of Com-
ment out of Ancient and late Grammarians.*



OXFORD, At the THEATER. 1692.



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The Preface.

Although the very great importance of having the first Rudiments of Grammar well laid, in order to all future progress in Learning, is a thing manifest in its self, and acknowledged by all sober men; (those Empiricks who have pretended to a compendious art of teaching without Rule or Method, having been abundantly confuted by their shameful misadventures:) Yet the particular Conduct of Grammatical Institution has in all times been variously discours'd, and no less diversly pursued. In the Reign of King HENRY the Eighth, when Philology had in a manner the whole vogue of Reputation, a publick uniform way of Institution was upon great advice by Authority prescribed. But since then, the Art of Grammar having received large Advantages by the Labours of Learned Men in the foregoing, and present Age; it has come to pass, that the Methods which were generally received, have upon that account, and perhaps the not so laudable inducements of Singularity and Innovation, with the profitable Harvest to be reapt from thence, fall'n into Contempt; and private Schemes have been taken up, not only against the plain command of Authority, but the general interest of Learners, who seldom growing up under the Care of one Master, were in this case upon every change constrained to begin afresh, to their great dis-
discou-

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discouragement, and manifest loss of time. Now on the other part, it would be very unfortunate, if because one general Method is by Law imposed, and for the common benefit to be admitted, we should therefore be oblig'd for ever, to forfeit the advantage to be reaped, from the improvements of succeeding times.

To obviate hereto, it seems to be no ill expedient, that the known forms of institution being retain'd, the additional observations of late Writers by way of Comment be taken in; and such entire heads of discourse as were before omitted, be placed distinctly and apart, so as without any search or trouble to fall under the notice of the common Reader. Whereby those who have been bred up to the received Grammar; (which most have been) may readily know where to help themselves, upon any emergent difficulty; and also escape the charge of buying, and the labour of turning over those large and expensive Books, wherein the knowledge of the Grammar, as an Art, is exactly taught.

So that here nothing is pretended to be beyond the toil and diligence of analyzing the several Grammars that have written; and referring their Rules and Observations to our own received Method; which work being not invidious by the ambition of an assuming undertaking, will we hope be entertain'd with favour and acceptance: for men do not usually grudge to any rival the honour of taking pains. Withal this kind of work
being

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being very liable to mistake, confusion, and other misadventures, it is desired that those errors may not be severely charg'd, which are acknowledged before hand. Yet further, to avert a rigid censure, it is declar'd, that what is now done appears only as an Essay, that if the thing proposed be found reasonable, it may upon a review receive farther degrees of perfection, and be made to serve the uses of the publick; to which both this, and all the other labours of our Press entirely dedicate themselves.

Having thus accounted for the present undertaking, with the learned Reader; it may be reasonable to recommend it also to the learner: by saying that Grammar is the Sacrist, that bears the Key of Knowledge, by whom alone admittance can be had into the Temple of the Muses, and treasures of Arts; even whatever can enrich the Mind, and raise it from the level of a Barbarian and Idiot, to the dignity of an Intelligence. But this Sacrist is a severe Mistriss, who being once contemned, will certainly revenge the Injury, it being evident that no Person ever yet despised Grammar, who had not his fault return'd upon him; and escaped in very remarkable instances to be expos'd thereby, and rendered despicable. It is true, Grammar only deals in Words; which are of much less intrinsic value than things; but since we can only form and express our notions of things, by the intervention of Speech, we cannot take benefit from one without the assistance

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stance of the other. Indeed words are as money, which, though it neither feeds, nor clothes, nor cures, or does any thing else that conduces to humane life, virtually performs all this; but does it under this remarkable difference, that Princes have power over the rate of Coin; but the Grammarian only over Words. It would be observed farther, that Grammar, as she is a severe Mistress, is also a coy one; and hardly admits any courtship, but of the youthful votary. There are indeed many who by great industry, have redeemed the want of early Institution; but in the performances of such, there still appears somewhat of stiffness and force; and what has more in it of Art than Nature; When on the other side he that begins an early Court, has greater assurances of favour; with little difficulty becomes a Denison of Rome and Athens, in whatsoever Climate he happens to be born; and makes their Languages his mother tongue: thereby obtaining a free address to all the wisdom of precedent ages, and the friendship of the Heroes of them; to treat familiarly with Xenophon and Cesar, Demosthenes and Cicero, Thucydides and Livy, or whomsoever else he chuses for an acquaintance. He first will read; then equal their Achievements; and having fill'd his head with their arts and knowledge, will crown it also with their Laurels.

Whom these temptations cannot move to study, let him throw away his Book, and like an illiterate criminal perish for not reading in it; let him live a fool, and dye a brute.

To the R E A D E R.

TO exhort every man to the learning of Grammar that intendeth to attain to the understanding of the tongues (wherein is contained a great treasure of wisdom and knowledg) it would seem much vain and little needful; for so much as it is to be known, that nothing can surely be ended, whose beginning is either feeble or faulty; and no building be perfect, when as the foundation and ground work is ready to fall, and unable to uphold the burden of the frame. Wherefore it were better for the thing it self, and more profitable for the learner, to understand how he may best come to that which he ought most necessarily to have, and to learn the gainest way of obtaining that, which must be his best and certaintest guide both of reading and speaking, than to fall in doubt of the goodness and necessity thereof: which I doubt, whether he shall more lament that he lacketh or esteem that he hath it. and whether he shall oftener stumble at trifles, and be deceived in light matters, when he hath it not, or judg truly and faithfully of divers weighty things, when he hath it.

The which hath seemed to many very hard to compass aforetime, because that they who profess this art of teaching Grammar, did teach divers Grammars, and not one: and if by chance they taught one Grammar, yet they did it diversly, and so could not do it all best; because there is but one bestness, not only in every thing, but also in the manner of every thing.

As for the diversity of Grammars, it is well & profitably taken away by the Kings Majesties wisdom, who foreseeing the inconvenience, and favourably providing the remedy, caused one kind of Grammar by sundry learned men to be diligently drawn, and so to be set out only; every where to be taught for the use of learners, and for avoiding the hurt in changing of Schoolmasters.

The variety of teaching is diverse yet, and alwaies will be; for that every Schoolmaster liketh that he knoweth, and seeth not the use of that he knoweth not, and therefore judgeth that the most sufficient way, which he seeth to be the readiest mean, and perfectest kind, to bring a learner to have a through knowledg therein.

A

Wherefore

To the Reader.

Wherefore it is not amiss, if one seeing by tryal an easier and readier way then the common sort of teachers do, would say what he hath proved, and for the commodity allowed; that others not knowing the same, might by experience prove the like, & then by proof reasonably judg the like: not hereby excluding the better way when it is found; but in the mean season forbidding the worse.

The first and chiefeſt point is, that the diligent Master make not the Scholar haſt too much; but that he in continuance and diligence of teaching, make him to rehearſe ſo, that until he hath perfectly that which is behind, he ſuffer him not to go forward: for this poſting haſte overthroweth and hurteth a great ſort of wits, & caſteth them into amazedneſs, when they know not how they ſhall either go forward or backward; but ſtick faſt as one plunged, that cannot tell what to do, or which way to turn him: & then the Maſter thinketh the Scholar to be a dullard, & the Scholar thinketh the thing to be uneaſie, and too hard for his wit: and the one hath an evil opinion of the other, when often times it is neither, but in the kind of teaching. Wherefore the beſt and chiefeſt point thoroughly to be kept is, that the Scholar have in mind ſo perfectly that which he hath learned, & underſtand it ſo, that not only it be not a ſtop for him, but alſo a light and help to the reſidue that followeth. This ſhall be the Maſters eaſe, & the childes incouraging, when the one ſhall ſee his labor take good effect, and thereby in teaching be leſs tormented; and the other ſhall think the eaſier, and ſo with more gladneſs be ready to go about the ſame.

In going forward, let him have of every declenſion of Nouns, & conjugations of Verbs, ſo many ſeveral examples as they paſs them; that it may ſeem to the Schoolmaſter, no word in the Latin tongue to be ſo hard for that part, as the Scholar ſhall not be able praiſably to enter into the forming thereof. And ſurely the multitude of examples (if the eaſieſt and commoneſt be taken firſt, & ſo come to the ſtranger and harder) muſt needs bring this profit withal, that the Scholar ſhall beſt underſtand, and ſooner conceive the reaſon of the rules, and beſt be acquainted with the ſaſhion of the tongue. Wherein it is profitable, not only that he can orderly decline his Noun, and his Verb; but every way, forward, backward, by caſes,

To the Reader.

ses, by persons : that neither case of Noun, nor person of Verb can be required, that he cannot without stop or study tell. And until this time I count not the Scholar perfect, nor ready to go any further till he hath this already learned.

This when he can perfectly do, and hath learned every part, not by rote, but by reason ; and is more cunning in the understanding of the thing, then in rehearsing of the words (which is not past a quarter of a years diligence, or very little more, to a painful and diligent man, if the Scholar have mean wit) then let him pass to the Concords, to know the agreement of parts among themselves, with like way and diligence as is afore described.

Wherein plain and sundry examples, & continual rehearsal of things learned, and specially the daily declining of a Verb, and turning of it into all fashions, shall make the great and heavy labour so easie and so pleasant for the framing of sentences, that it will be rather a delight unto them, that they be able to do well ; then pain in searching of an unusual and unacquainted thing.

When these Concords be well known unto them, (an easie and pleasant pain, if the tore grounds be well and thoroughly beaten in) let them not continue in learning of their rules orderly, as they lie in their *Syntax*, but rather learn some pretty book, wherein is contained not only the eloquence of the tongue, but also a good plain lesson of honesty and godliness, and thereof take some little sentence as it lieth, and learn to make the same first out of English into Latine, not seeing the book, or construing it thereupon. And if there fall any necessary rule of the *Syntax* to be known, then to learn it, as the occasion of the sentence giveth cause that day : which sentence once made well, and as nigh as may be with the words of the book, then to take the book and construe it, and so shall he be less troubled with the parsing of it, and easiliest carry his lesson in mind.

And although it was said before, that the Scholars should learn but a little at once, it is not meant that when the Master hath heard them a while he should let them alone (for that were negligence for both parts) but I would, all their time they be at school, they should never be idle, but alwaies occupied in a continual rehearsing

To the Reader.

and looking back again to those things they have learned, and be more bound to keep well their old, then to take forth any new.

Thus if the Master occupy them, he shall see a little lesson take a great deal of time, and diligently enquiring and examining of the parts and the rules, not to be done so quickly and speedily as it might be thought to be. Within a while by this use, the Scholar shall be brought to a good kind of readiness of making, to the which if there be adjoynd some use of speaking (which must necessarily be had) he shall be brought past the wearisome bitterness of his learning.

A great help to further this readiness of making and speaking shall be, if the Master give him an English book, and cause him ordinarily to turn every day some part into Latin. This exercise cannot be done without his rules, and therefore doth establish them, and ground them surely in his mind for readiness, and maketh him more able to speak suddenly, whensoever any present occasion is offered for the same. And it doth help his learning more a great deal, to turn out of English into Latin, then on the contrary.

Furthermore, we see many can understand Latin, that cannot speak it; and when they read the Latin word in the book, can tell you the English thereof at any time: but when they have laid away their book, they cannot contrariwise tell you for the English the Latin again, whensoever you will ask them. And therefore this exercise helpeth this sore well, and maketh those words which he understandeth, to be readier by use unto him, and so perfecteth him in the tongue handsomly.

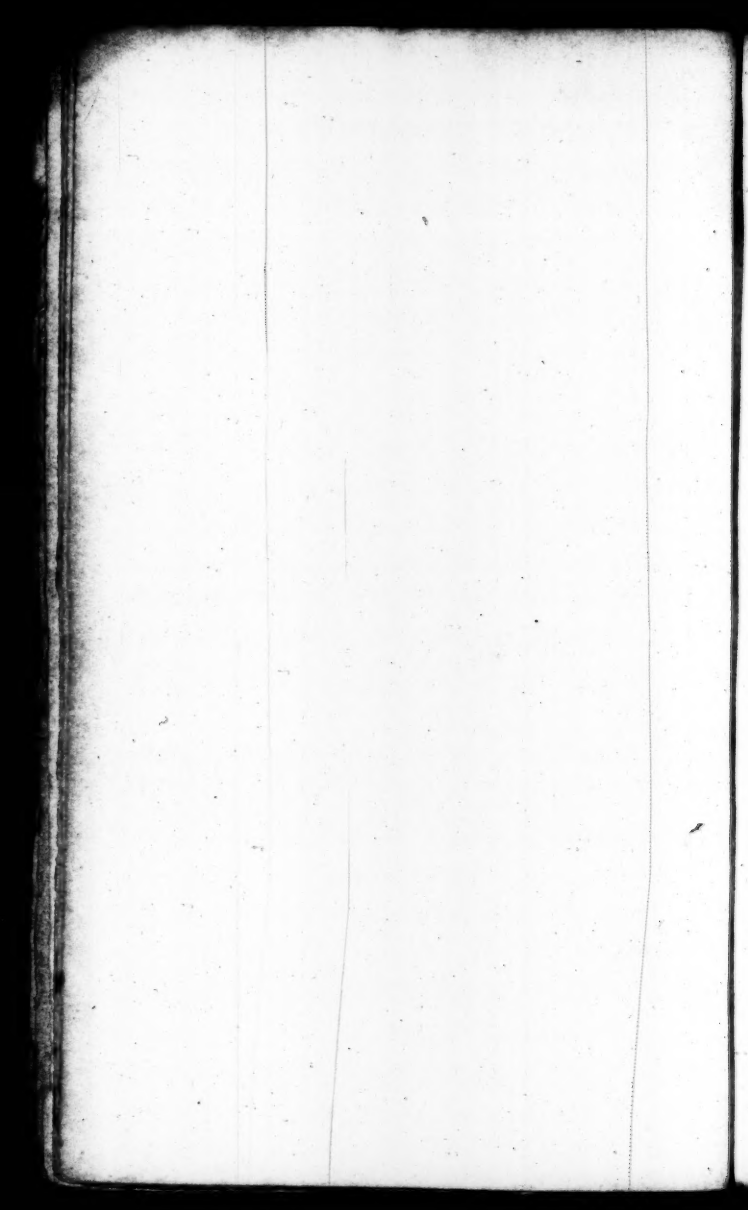
These precepts, well kept, will bring a man clean past his Grammar-book, and make him as ready as his book, and so meet to further things, whereof it were out of season to give precepts here. And therefore this may be for this purpose enough, which to good Schoolmasters and skilful is not so needful, to other meaner and less practised it may be not only worth the labour of reading, but also of the using.

An Advertisement to the

R E A D E R.

IN this Impression, for the greater profit and ease both of Master and Scholar, in the English rules, and in the Latine Syntax, those words, wherein the force of each example lieth, are noted with letters and figures, where need is: the governour, director or guider, or that which is in place of it, with ^a; the governed, or that which is guided by it, with ^b: Or if there be more governours, the first with ^a, the second with ^{aa}; and so if more governed, the first with ^b, the second with ^{bb}: and sometimes the order is directed by ^{a b c}; or by figures and words of the same and such like nature, coupled together with little stroakes between, so much as may be. That so in saying the ensamples, the children may (where or when the Master pleaseth) render again only those words which are the ensample: as saying, Quis nisi ^b mentis ^a inops oblatum respuat aurum? may repeat again ^a inops ^b mentis. So throughout all the Latine Rules, for the better understanding thereof, and for a short repetition, when the Master pleaseth, the sums of all the rules are set down, either in the words before the rule, or in the margin, that so they may be chained together briefly, and make perfect sense.

The



The Latine letters are thus written.

The capital letters, { A B C D E F G H I J K L M N
O P Q R S T V U X Y Z.
A B C D E F G H I K L M N
O P Q R S T V U X Y Z.

The small letters, { a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s
t u v x y z.
a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t
u v x y z.

Letters are divided into vowels and consonants.

A vowel is a letter which maketh a full and perfect sound of it self; and there are five in number, namely, *a, e, i, o, u*; whereunto is added the Greek vowel *y*.

A consonant is a letter which must needs be sounded with a vowel; as *b* with *e*. And all the letters, except the vowels, are consonants.

A syllable is the pronouncing of one letter or more with one breath; as, *A-ve*.

A diphthong is the sound of two vowels in one syllable: and of them there are four in number; namely, *ae, au, eu*; whereunto is added *ei* as *Æneas, cœna, audio, euge, hei*.

In stead of *ae, au*, we commonly do pronounce *e*.

The Greek letters are thus written.

The capital letters. { Α Β Γ Δ Ε Ζ Η Θ Ι Κ Λ Μ Ν Ξ Ο Π
Ρ Σ Τ Υ Φ Χ Ψ Ω.
The small letters. { α β γ δ ε ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ξ ο π ρ
σ τ υ φ χ ψ ω.

P R E C A T I O.

Domine Pater, cœli ac terræ Effector, qui liberaliter tribuisti sapientiam omnibus eam cum fiducia abs te petentibus, exorna ingenii mei bonitatem, quam cum cæteris naturæ viribus mihi infudisti, lumine divinæ gratiæ tuæ: ut non modò quæ ad cognoscendum Te & Servatorem nostrum Dominum Jesum valeant intelligam; sed etiam ita mente & voluntate persequar, & indies benignitate tuâ cum doctrinâ, tum pietate proficiam: ut qui efficis omnia in omnibus, in me resplendescere dona tua facias, ad gloriam sempiternam immortalis Majestatis tuæ. *Amen.*

A P R A Y E R.

O Almighty Lord and merciful Father, maker of heaven and earth, which of thy free liberality givest wisdom abundantly to all that with faith and full assurance ask it of thee, beautifie by the light of thy heavenly grace the towardness of my wit, the which with all powers of nature thou hast poured into me that I may not only understand those things which may effectually bring me to the knowledg of thee, and the Lord Jesus our Saviour: but also with my whole heart and will constantly follow the same, and receive daily increase through thy bountiful goodness towards me, as well in good life as doctrine: so that thou which workest all things in all creatures, mayst make thy gracious benefits shine in me, to the endless glory and honour of thine immortal Majesty. So be it.

An

An Introduction of the eight parts of
LATINE Speech.

IN Speech be these eight parts
following:

Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Participle,	{ decli- ned	Adverb	{ undecli- ned.
		Conjunction	
		Preposition	
		Interjection.	

Of a Noun.

A Noun is the name of a thing that may be
seen, felt, heard, or understood¹: as the
name of my hand in Latine, is *manus*; the
name of an house, is *domus*; the name of
goodness, is *bonitas*. A Noun.

Of Nouns some be Substantives, and some be
Adjectives. Nouns of
two sorts.

A Noun Substantive² is that standeth by himself,
and requireth not another word to be joyned with him
to shew his signification: as, *Homo* a man; And it is
declined with one article; as *Hic* Magister, a master:
or else with two at the most: 3 as, *Hic* & *hæc* parens,
a father or mother. A Noun
Substan-
tive.

A Noun Adjective is that cannot stand by it self in
reason or signification, but requireth to be joyned with
another word: as, *Bonus*, good, *Pulcher*, fair. And it
is declined either with three terminations: as, *bo-
nus*, *bona*, *bonum*: or else with three Articles: as,
Hic hæc & hoc Felix, happy: *hic* & *hæc* Levis, & *hoc*
Leve. light. A Noun -
Adjective.

A Noun Substantive either is proper to the thing
that it betokeneth: as *Edwardus* is my proper name:
or else is common to more; as, *Homo* is a common
name to all men. Two kinds
of Nouns
Substan-
tives.

¹ This later part of the Definition might better be omitted, it being only
an imperfect description of being, or thing. The meaning of it is, that the
name of every thing that can be perceived either by the sense, or the under-
standing is a Noun. How a Noun is distinguished from a Pronoun, see in the
Latine Grammar *De Nomine*. ² A Noun substantive and a Noun adjective
may be thus distinguished, that a substantive may have the sign *a* or the
before it; as, *puer*, a boy, the boy; but an Adjective cannot, as, *bonus*, good.
³ This rule may admit of an exception: for *animans*, when 'tis used substan-
tively, is of all genders. And so we read *spicus*, *spica*, and *spicum*; *acinus*, *acina*,
acinum: and *penus* and *specus* are of three genders.

An Introduction of the Numbers of Nouns.

IN Nouns be two numbers, the Singular and the Plural. The singular number speaketh but of one : as, *Lapis, a stone.* The plural number speaketh of more then one : as, *Lapides, stones.*

Cases of Nouns.

NOUNS be declined with six cases, Singularly and Plurally : the Nominative, the Genitive, the Dative, the Accusative, the Vocative, and the Ablative.

Nomina-
tive case.

The Nominative case cometh before the Verb, and answereth to this question, *who, or what ?* as, *Magister docet, The Master teacheth.*

Genitive

The Genitive case is known by this token *Of :* and answereth to this question, *whose, or whereof ?* as, *Doctrina Magistri, The learning of the Master.*

Dative.

The Dative case is known by this token *To :* and answereth to this question, *to whom, or To what ?* as, *Do librum Magistro, I give a book to the Master.*

Accusative.

The Accusative case followeth the Verb, and answereth to this question, *whom or what ?* as, *Amo Magistrum, I love the Master.*

Vocative.

The Vocative case is known by calling or speaking to : as, *O Magister, O Master.*

Ablative.

The Ablative case is commonly joyned with Prepositions serving to the Ablative case : as, *De Magistro, Of the Master.* *Coram Magistro, Before the Master.*

Also *In* with, *Through*, *For*, *From*, *By*, and *Chan*, after the Comparative degree, be signs of the Ablative case.

* These Articles used in declining of Nouns even in *Cicero's* time are rejected by *Vossius*, as having been introduced by Grammarians, without any sufficient reason. 2 A Gender being nothing else but the distinction of sex, there are in nature but two, the *Masculine* and the *Feminine* ; and the Oriental tongues acknowledg no more. For the *Newer*, (which the *Greeks* and *Latines* introduced with very good reason, both for variety and the better distinction of words) is not properly a new Gender, but a negation of the other two, which by nature agrees to all words, whose signification includes not a distinction of sex. Though the *Greeks* and the *Latines* reserved to themselves a liberty of using many words, that were really neuters (that is, of no sex) after the manner of *Masculines* and *Feminines* ; and others after the manner of both.

Whence

Eight parts of speech.

Articles.

Articles are borrowed of the Pronoun, and be thus declined.

Singulariter,
Nom. hic, hæc, hoc.
Genitivo hujus.
Dativo huic.
Ac. hunc, hanc, hoc.
Vocativo caret.
Ab. hoc, hæc, hoc.

Pluraliter,
Nom. hi, hæ, hæc.
Gen. horum, harum.
Dativo his. (horum.)
Accus. hos, has, hæc.
Vocativo caret.
Ablativo his.

2 Genders of Nouns.

Genders of Nouns be seven: the Masculine, the Feminine, the Neuter, the Commune of two, the Commune of three, the Doubtful, and the Epicene.

The masculine Gender is declined with this article
Hic: as, Hic vir, a man.

The Feminine Gender is declined with this article
Hæc: as, Hæc mulier, a Woman.

The Neuter Gender is declined with this article
Hoc: as, Hoc saxum, a stone.

The Commune of two is declined with *Hic*, and *hæc: as, Hic & hæc parens, a father or mother.*

The Commune of three is declined with *Hic, hæc*, and *hoc. as, Hic, hæc, and hoc, felix, happy.*

The Doubtful Gender is declined with *Hic*, or *hæc*, *as, hic vel hæc dies, a day.*

The Epicene Gender is declined with one article: and under that one article both kinds are signified:
as, Hic passer, a sparrow, Hæc aquila, an eagle, both he and she.

Whence in Grammar there are four Genders, *Masculine, Feminine, Neuter*, i. e. neither Masculine nor Feminine, *Common*, i. e. either Masculine or Feminine. As for the *Common of three*, the *Doubtful* and the *Epicene*, they have been introduced without necessity. For Adjectives, which are said to be of the Common of three, are properly of no Gender, only they have a power of being join'd in construction with substantives of all Genders. And that which is commonly call'd *Doubtful*, is especially of the common Gender, as being used indifferently in the Masculine or Feminine: tho' accidentally distinguished from that which is usually called *Common*, and is not used indifferently in both Genders but with respect to the signification. That which is called the *Epicene Gender*, is either Masculine or Feminine, according to its termination, and is to be looked upon by the Grammarians as having no sex.

The

An Introduction of the The Declension of Nouns.

There be five declensions of Nouns.

- I. The first is, when the Genitive & Dative case singular end in *a*. The Accusative in *am*. The Vocative like the Nominative. The Ablative in *a*. The Nominative plural in *a*. The Genitive in *arum*. The Dative in *is*. The Accusative in *as*. The Vocative like the Nominative. The Ablative in *is*.

as in example.

Hæc mensa.
Hic Poeta.
Hic & hæc verna.

Singulariter,

Nominat. hæc mensa.
Genitivo hujus mensæ.
Dativo hunc mensam.
Accus. hanc mensam.
Vocativo ô mensa.
Ablat. ab hæc mensa.

Pluraliter,

Nominat. hæc mensæ.
Gen. harum mensarum.
Dativo his mensis.
Accusat. has mensas.
Vocativo ô mensæ.
Ablativo ab his mensis.

Note.

Note that Filia and Nara, do make the Dative and the Ablative plural in *is* or in *abus*: Also Dea, Mula, Equa, Liberta, make the Dative and the Ablative case plural in *abus* only.

II.

The second is, when the Genitive case singular endeth in *i*. The Dative in *o*. The Accusative in *um*. The Vocative for the most part like the Nominative. The Ablative in *o*. The Nom. plural in *i*. The Genitive in *orum*. The Dative in *is*. The Accusative in *os*. The Vocative like the Nominative. The Ablative in *is*.

As in example.

Hic vir.
Hic liber.
Hæc colus.
Hic logos.

Singulariter,

Nom. hic magister.
Gen. hujus magistri.
Dat. huic magistro.
Ac. hunc magistrum.
Voc. ô magister.
Ab. ab hoc magistro.

Pluraliter,

Nominativo hi magistri.
Gen horum magistrorum.
Dativo his magistris.
Accus. hos. magistros.
Vocativo ô magistri.
Ab. ab his magistris.

Note.

Here is to be noted that when the Nominative endeth in *us*, the Vocative shall end in *e*: as, Nomina-

1 We read also *Animabus*, *dominabus*, *famulabus*, *servabus*, *sociabus*, *aspirabus*, and some others. 2 So *meus* makes *mi*, and *genius*, *geni*. 3. Other Nouns in *ius*, which are not proper names, make *e*. as *tabellarie*; so do also proper Epithetes, as *Laertius*, *Cynthius*. 4 But better in *e*; for the other vocative seems to be made in imitation of the Atticks, who did not distinguish the vocative from the nominative. Proper names also formerly made their vocative in *e*, as *Virgilie*; But because the *e* was hardly pronounced, in time it was quite

Eight parts of Speech.

tivo hic Dominus, Vocativo ô Domine; Except Deus, that maketh ô Deus: and Filius, that maketh ô Fili.²

When the Nominative endeth in ius, if it be a proper name of a man, the Vocative shall end in i: as, Nominativo hic Georgius, Vocativo ô Georgi.³

Also these Nouns following make their Vocative in e, or in us 4: as Agnus, locus, vulgus, populus, chorus, fluvius.

Note also that all Nouns of the neuter Gender, of what declension soever they be, have the Nominative, the Accusative, and the Vocative alike in both numbers, and in the plural number they end all in a, as in example.

Singulariter,	Nom. hoc regnum.	Pluraliter,	Nominat. hæc regna.	Note. Hoc damnum. Hoc malum. Hoc verbum,
	Gen. hujus regni.		Gen. horum regnorum.	
	Dativo huic regno.		Dat. his regnis.	
	Accus. hoc regnum.		Accusat. hæc regna.	
	Vocat. ô regnum.		Vocativo ô regna.	
	Ablat. ab hoc regno.		Ablat. ab his regnis.	

Except Ambo, and Duo, which make the Neuter Gender in o and be thus declined.

Pluraliter,	Nominativo ambo, ambæ, ambo.
	Genitivo amborum, ambarum, amborum.
	Dativo ambobus, ambabus, ambobus.
	Accusativo ambos, ambas, ambo.
	Vocativo ambo, ambæ, ambo.
	Abl. ambobus, ambabus, ambobus. Likewise Duo.

The third is, when the Genitive case singular endeth in is. The Dative in i. The Accusative in em, and sometimes in in & sometimes in both. The Vocative like the Nominative. The Ablative in e, or i, and sometimes in both. The Nominative plural in es. The Genitive in um, & sometimes in ium. The Dative in bus. The Accusative in es. The Vocative like the Nominative. The Ablative in bus.

quite lost. Whence, as *Præfian* remarks, the accent of the former vocative remains still in prose; as *Virgili*, *Mercuri*, though the penultimate syllable be short in verse. 5 For *ambos* and *duos* the Ancients said indifferently *ambo* & *duo*, in imitation of the Greeks, who say τὸς ἄνδρες & τοὺς ἀνδρας, Two authorities there are in *Virgil*, and others are cited by *Servius*. And these accusatives have been found often in the ancient copies of *Cic.* but through the ignorance of Correctors they are now changed. *Scioppius*, *Gruterus*, and others read *dua* in the neuter in *Cicero*; and *Quintilian* observes that they said *dua pondo* and *trepondo*. *Duo* is also found in the accusative feminine according to *Scipio Gentilis*; and in the genitive *pro duorum*, as *Contius* observes out of *Scavola*: but this is rare, whereas the first accusative is frequent.

An Introduction of the As in example.

Hic pater. Hic panis. Hoc opus. Hoc caput. Hæc nubes.	Singulariter,	<i>Nominat. hic lapis.</i> <i>Gen. hujus lapidis.</i> <i>Dativo huic lapidi.</i> <i>Accus. hunc lapidem.</i> <i>Vocativo ô lapis.</i> <i>Ablat. ab hoc lapide.</i>	Pluraliter,	<i>Nominat. hi lapides.</i> <i>Gen. eorum lapidum.</i> <i>Dativo his lapidibus.</i> <i>Accus. hos lapides.</i> <i>Vocativo ô lapides.</i> <i>Ablat. ab his lapidibus.</i>
Hic vel hæc bubo. Hæc virtus. Hoc ani- mal. Hoc cubile. Hoc calcar.	Singulariter,	<i>No. hic & hæc parens.</i> <i>Gen. hujus parentis.</i> <i>Dativo huic parenti.</i> <i>Accus. hunc & hanc</i> <i>parentem.</i> <i>Voc. ô parens. (rente,</i> <i>Ab. ab hoc & hac pa-</i>	Pluraliter,	<i>No. hi & hæc parentes.</i> <i>Gen. eorum & harum.</i> <i>parentum.</i> <i>Dat. his parentibus.</i> <i>Ac. hos & has parentes.</i> <i>Voc. ô parentes.</i> <i>Ablat. ab his parentibus.</i>

IV.

The fourth² is, when the Genitive case singular endeth in *us*. The Dative in *ui*. The Accusative in *um*. The Vocative like the Nominative. The Ablative in *u*. The Nominative plural in *us*. The Genitive in *uum*. The Dative in *ibus*. The Accusative in *us*. The Vocative like the Nominative. The Ablative in *ibus*.

as in example.

Hic gradus. Hæc porticus. Hoc cornu.	Singulariter,	<i>Nominat. hæc manus.</i> <i>Genit. hujus manus.</i> <i>Dativo huic manui.</i> <i>Accus. hanc manum.</i> <i>Vocativo ô manus.</i> <i>Ablat. ab hac manu.</i>	Pluraliter,	<i>Nominat. hæc manus.</i> <i>Gen. harum manuum.</i> <i>Dat. his manibus.</i> <i>Accusat. has manus.</i> <i>Vocativo ô manus.</i> <i>Ablat. ab his manibus.</i>
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V.

The fifth is, when the Genitive and Dative case singular do end in *ei*. The Accusative in *em*. The Vocative like the Nominative. The Ablative in *e*. The Nominative plural in *es*. The Genitive in *erum*. The Dative in *ebus*. The Accusative in *es*. The Vocative like the Nominative. The Ablative in *ebus*.

I The third Declension contains Nouns of most endings and all Genders. But 'tis worth observing, that most of these terminations are made by an Apocope of the last syllable. Whence it will appear, that the analogy of the Genitive is not so irregular, as is commonly imagined. For instead of *lac*, they said heretofore *lacte*, whence the Gen. *lactis*. And so *melle*, *mellis*; *felle*, *fellis*; &c. Several Nouns in *e* ended in *on*: and they said, *Platon onis*, &c. Nouns in *s* impure ended in *es* or *is*; and so they said, *plebes, is*; *concordu*, *concordis*, &c. They said also *præcept*, *præcipi*, whence *præcipem* in Plautus: *ancept*, *ancipis*, and also *præcipas*, *præcipitis*; *ancipes*, *ancipitis*; whence the former Nominative hath kept the latter Genitive. They said also *or*, *oris*, the mouth, *os*, *osis*, a bone. *Supelletilis, is*; *iter, iteris*; & *itiner, itineris*; *Jovis, is*; *carnis, is*; &c. Many Nouns in *es* and *n* ended in *er*, as *cucumer*,
cucumer,

Eight parts of Speech.

As in example.

Singulariter,	Nom. <i>hic meridies.</i>	Pluraliter,	Nominat. <i>hi meridies.</i> <i>Hæc res.</i>
	Gen. <i>hujus meridiei.</i>		Gen. <i>horum meridierum.</i> <i>Hæc facies.</i>
	Dat. <i>huic meridiei.</i>		Dativo. <i>his meridiebus.</i> <i>Hæc acies.</i>
	Ac. <i>hunc meridiem.</i>		Accusat. <i>hos meridies.</i>
	Vocativo <i>ô meridies.</i>		Vocativo <i>ô meridies.</i>
	Ab. <i>ab hoc meridie.</i>		Ab. <i>ab his meridiebus.</i>

Note that all Nouns of the fifth declension be of the feminine gender, except *meridies* and *dies*. Note.

The declining of Adjectives.

A Noun Adjective of three terminations is thus declined, after the first and second declension.

Singulariter,	No. <i>bonus, bona, bonum.</i>	Pluraliter,	No. <i>boni, bonæ, bona.</i> <i>Niger, ra,</i>
	Gen. <i>boni, bonæ, boni.</i>		G. <i>bonorum, bonarum,</i> <i>rum.</i>
	Dat. <i>bono, bonæ, bono.</i>		Da. <i>bonis.</i> <i>(bonorum.</i> <i>Tardus, a,</i>
	Ac. <i>bonum, bonam, bonum.</i>		A. <i>bonos, bonas, bona.</i> <i>um.</i>
	Vo. <i>bone, bona, bonum.</i>		Voc. <i>boni, bonæ, bona.</i> <i>Sarur, a,</i>
	Ab. <i>bono, bonâ, bono.</i>		Ablative <i>bonis.</i> <i>um.</i>

There are, besides these, certain nouns & Adjectives of another manner of declining, which make the Genitive case singular in *us*, and the Dative in *i*: which be these that follow, with their compounds. An. except.

Singulariter,	Nom. <i>unus, una, unum.</i>	Pluraliter,	Nom. <i>uni, unæ, una.</i>
	Genitivo <i>unius.</i>		Gen. <i>unorum. unarum.</i>
	Dat. <i>uni.</i>		Dat. <i>unis.</i> <i>(unorum.</i>
	Ac. <i>unum, unam, unum.</i>		Ac. <i>unos, unas, una.</i>
	Voc. <i>une, una, unum.</i>		Vocat. <i>uni, unæ, una.</i>
	Ablat. <i>uno, unâ, uno.</i>		Ablativo <i>unis.</i>

Note that *unus, una, unum*, hath not the plural number, but when it is joyned with a word that lacketh the singular number: as, *Unæ literæ; una mentia.* Note.

In like manner be declined *totus, solus*, and also *Alius* bath *ullus, alius, alter, uter* and neuter: saving that these *Aleud new.* be last rehearsed lack the vocative case.

ciner, puber, &c. Others in *en*; whence not onely *sanguis, hujus sanguis*, but *sanguen sanguinis* was used: so *turben, inu*, Whence *turbo* had its Genitive. They said too *his Ducis, hæc vocis, hic regis, hic gregis, &c.* Whence we may remarkethat the Genitive being of its own nature in *is*, was made by adding *is* to the last consonant of the Nominative, and changing sometimes the penultimate *e* into *i* to shorten the quantity: or leaving *u* in the Gen. as in the Nom. Or, if the Nom. was in *es*, by changing *e* into *i*: if in *e*, by changing it into *i* & adding *s*. 1. To the third declension may be referred the two others, which differ from it onely by contraction. 3 These Nouns heretofore made the Genitive in *i* or *a* like other Adjectives, whence *neutri generis* in Varro. *Tam nullis consiliis* in Terence. *Alia pecudis jecur* in Tully and the like.

A Noun

An Introduction of the

A Noun Adjective of three Articles is thus declined after the third declension.

Levis &
Leve. Ce-
lebris &
celebre.
Melior. 2 &
melius.

Singulariter,

No. hic & hæc tristis
& hoc triste.
Genit. hujus tristici.
Dativo huic tristici.
Ac. hunc & hanc tri-
stem, & hoc triste.
V. o tristis, & o triste.
Ablat. ab hoc, hæc, &
hoc tristici.

Pluraliter,

No. hi & hæc tristes,
& hæc tristitia.
Ge. horum, harum &
horum tristitum.
Dativo his tristibus.
Ac. hos & has tristes,
& hæc tristitia.
V. o tristes, & o tristitia.
Abl. ab his tristibus.

Ingens.
Solers.
Capax.
Verus.

Singulariter,

Nomin. hic hæc &
hic 1 felix.
Gen. hujus felicis.
Dat. huic felici.
Ac. hunc & hanc fe-
licem, & hoc felix.
Vocativo o felix.
Ab. ab hoc, hæc & hoc
felice, vel felici.

Pluraliter,

No. hi & hæc felices,
& hæc felicia.
Gen. horum, harum, &
horum felicium.
Dativo his felicibus.
Ac. hos & has felices,
& hæc felicia.
V. o felices & o felicia.
Ab. ab his felicibus 3

Comparison of Nouns.

Adjectives, whose signification may increase or be diminished, may form Comparison.

There be three degrees of Comparison. The Positive the Comparative, and the Superlative.

The Positive betokeneth the thing absolutely without excellence: as Durus, hard.

The Compar. somewhat exceedeth his Positive in signification: as, Durior, harder. And it is formed of the first case of his Positive that endeth in i, by putting thereto or and as: as of Duri, hic & hæc durior, & hoc durius: of Tristici, hic & hæc tristior, & hoc tristius: of Dulci, hic & hæc dulcior, & hoc dulcius.

The Superlat. exceedeth his Positive in the highest

Three de-
grees of
compari-
son.

The Posi-
tive.

The Com-
parative.

The su-
perlative.

1 Amongst Adjectives of one termination and three genders *infamis* is to be comprehended, for we read *infantes statuas* Hor. *infantia puerum* Ovid. *infans puer* Val Max. 2 Heretofore the termination *or* of the comparative, was of all three genders, hence *bellum punicum posterior* in Plautus. We read also *poti & pote* with all three genders, the ignorance of which remark has made several places among the Ancients to be corrupted. 3 To the adjectives of one termination must be referred *dives, hebes, sospes, teres, memor, uber*, and some other, which are yet less used in the neuter. There are some substantives too that have their variation; as, *Rex, Regina, tibicen, tibicina; coluber, colubra, &c.* 4 Vossius rejects *agillimus, gracillimus, & docillimus*. See the Latine Grammar *De comparatione nominum*. 5 A Pronoun is defined by Vossius, A word that primarily

Eight parts of Speech:

degree: as, Durissimus. Hardest. And it is formed of the first case of his Positive that endeth in i by putting thereto s, and simus: as of Duri, durissimus; of Iusti, iustissimus; of Dulci, dulcissimus.

From these general rules are excepted these that follow; Bonus, melior, optimus. Malus, peior, pessimus. Magnus, major, maximus. Parvus, minor, minimus. Multus, plurimus; multa, plurima; multum, plus, plurimum. Exception.
Ater.
Teter.
Acer.

And if the Positive ends in er the Superlative is formed of the nominative case, by putting to rimus: as, Pulcher, pulcherrimus.

Also these nouns ending in lis, make the Superlative by changing lis into limus: as, Humilis, humilissimus: Similis, simillimus: Facilis, facillimus: Gracilis, gracillimus: Agilis, agillimus: Docilis, docillimus. 4

All other nouns ending in lis, do follow the general rule aforesaid: as, Utilis, utilissimus.

Also if a vowel come before us, it is compared by Magis and Maxime: as Pius, magis pius, maxime pius: Assiduus, magis assiduus, maxime assiduus.

Igneus.
Impius.
Arduus.
Strenuus.

Of the Pronoun.

A Pronoun is a part of Speech much like to a Noun which is used in shewing or rehearsing.

There be fifteen Pronouns, Ego, tu, sui, ille, ipse, iste, hic, is, meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester, nostras, vestras. whereof four have the Vocative case: as, Tu, meus, noster, and nostras: and all others lack the Vocative case. There be fifteen Pronouns.

To these may be added their compounds, Egomet, tute, idem; and also Qui, quæ, quod.

These eight Pronouns, Ego, tu, sui, ille, ipse,

primarily respects the noun for which 'tis used, and secondarily signifies a thing. Sanctus makes them to be real nouns, that differ from others only in their way of declining; for to say they are put in the place of a Noun, is not cause sufficient to make them a distinct part of Speech, since one Noun may be used instead of another. However it be, their number is very uncertain among the Grammarians, some adding alius, omnis, totus, &c. others, uter, qualis, quantus, &c. See the Latine Grammar. De Pronominibus.

iste,

An Introduction of the

Primitives. iste, hic and is be **Primitives**: so called, because they be not deribed of others And they be also called **Demonstratives**, because they shew a thing not spoken of before

Relatives. And these *is, Hic, ille, iste, is, idem. & qui*, be **Relatives**; because they rehearse a thing that was spoken of before.

Derivatives. These seven, *Meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester, nostras, vestras*, be **Derivatives**: for they be deribed of their primitives, *Mei, tui, sui, nostri, and vestri*.

Five things belonging to a Pronoun. There belong to a **Pronoun** these five things. **Number, Case and Gender** as are in a **Noun, Declension and Person**, as here followeth

The Declension of Pronouns.

The first declension. There be four **Declensions of Pronouns**. These three, *Ego, tu, tu*, be of the first declension & be thus declined.

Singulariter,	{	Nominativo Ego.	{	Nominativo nos.
		Genitivo mei.		Ge. nostrum vel nostri.
		Dativo mihi.		Dativo nobis.
		Accusativo me.		Accusativo nos.
		Vocativo caret.		Vocativo caret.
Singulariter,	{	Ablativo à me.	{	Ablativo à nobis.
		Nominativo tu.		Nominativo vos.
		Genitivo tui.		G. vestrum vel vestri.
		Dativo tibi.		Dativo vobis.
		Accusativo te.		Accusativo vos.
Singulariter,	{	Vocativo & tu.	{	Vocativo & vos.
		Ablativo à te.		Ablativo à vobis.
		Nominativo caret.		Accusat. se.
		Gen. sui.		Vocat. caret.
		Dativo sibi.		Ablat. à se.

The second declension. These *is, Ille, ipse, iste, hic, is, and qui*, be of the second declension and be thus declined.

I *Quis* was heretofore of all **Genders**: like *potis, magis, satis, nimis*, which are of their own nature **Adjectives**, though use hath made them pass for **Adverbs**. The **Ancients** also declined *quis* and *qui* without changing the *q* in the **Genitive** and **Dative**; and therefore the better to distinguish them, they said *quejus* and *quoi*, because *qui* would have been the same as the **Nominative**. And sometimes casting away *i* they said *quo* in the **Dative**; Examples of which are to be met with in **Livy** and **Tully**. The **Accusative** was also *quem, quum*, or *quum*; whence was made *cum*, by taking *e* for *q*, as in the **Genitive** and **Dative**. And this was for all **Genders**, as coming of *quis*. Hence those elegant passages of **Tully**, where *cum* is used after **Nouns** and other

Eight parts of Speech.

Singulariter,	}	Nomin. iste, ista, istud.	}	Pluraliter,	}	Nomin. isti, ista, ista.
		Genitivo istius.				Gen. istorum, istarum,
		Dativo isti.				Dat. istis. [istorum.
		A. istum, istam, istud.				Acc. istos istas, ista.
		Vocativo caret.				Vocativo caret.
		Ablat. isto, ista, isto.				Ablativo istis.

Ille is declined like iste, and also ipse, saving that the neuter gender in the nominative case, and in the accusative case singular maketh ipsum.

Nominativo hic, hæc, hoc : Genitivo hujus : Dativo huic, as afore in the Noun.

Singulariter,	}	Nominat. is, ea, id.	}	Pluraliter,	}	Nominativo ii, eæ, ea.
		Genitivo ejus.				Ge. eorum, earum, eorum,
		Dativo ei.				Dativo iis, vel eis.
		Accus. eum, eam, id.				Accusativo eos, eas, ea.
		Vocativo caret.				Vocativo caret.
		Ablativo eo, ea, eo.				Ablativo iis, vel eis.
Singulariter,	}	Nom. qui, quæ, quod.	}	Pluraliter,	}	N. qui, quæ, quæ (rum.
		Genitivo cujus.				G. quorum, quarum, quo-
		Dativo cui.				Dat. quibus, vel queis.
		Ac. quem, quam, quod.				Accus. quos, quas, quæ.
		Vocativo caret. (qui.				Vocativo caret.
		Abl. quo, qua, quo, vel				Abl. quibus vel queis.

Likewise Quis and Quid be declined, whether they be Interrogatives, or Indefinites Also Quisquis is thus declined.

Nom.	{	Quisquis,	}	Ac.	{	Quicquid.	}	Abl.	{	Quoquo.	}	The com- pounds of Quis,
		Quicquid				Quicquid.				Quaqua.		
										Quoquo.		

Where note, that Quid is always a substantive of the neuter gender.

These five, Meus, tuus, suus, noster, and vester are of the third declension, and be declined like Nouns Adjectives of three terminations, in this wise.

other expressions that mark time, as ex eo tempore cum me pro vestra ineluminatitate devovi, pro ad quom or cum tempus, instead of ad quod tempus: So tempus, cum; hic dies, cum; jam ab illo tempore; cum, &c. The Ablative qui is of all the Genders; of which many examples are read. Thence qui fieri potest, is the same as quomodo. Tis also the plural number in Plaut. The Accusative plural neuter was not onely qua but also quæ, and quo. Quæ is in quapropter, that is propter qua or quæ, for negotia or tempora: and quo was in the Accusative plural like ambo and duo: and yet remains in quocirca, quousque, &c. It was also used in all Genders, as we observed of duo.

Nom.

An Introduction of the

Singulariter,	Nom. <i>meus, mea, meum</i>	Pluraliter,	Nom. <i>mei, meae, mea</i>
	Genit. <i>mei, meae, mei.</i>		Gen. <i>meorum, mearum</i>
	Dativo <i>meo, meae, meo.</i>		Dat. <i>meis.</i> (<i>meorum</i>)
	A. <i>Meum, meam, meum.</i>		Ac. <i>meos, meas, mea</i>
	Vocat. <i>mi, mea, meum</i>		Voc. <i>mei, meae, mea.</i>
	Ablat. <i>meo, mea, meo.</i>		Ablativo <i>meis.</i>

The fourth
Declension

So is Noster declined, and, runs, sons, vester. Saying that these three last do lack the Vocative case.

Nostros, vestros, and this noun Cuius, be of the fourth declension, and be thus declined. ²

Singulariter,	No. <i>hic & haec nostras,</i> <i>& hoc nostrate.</i>	Pluraliter,	N. <i>hi & haec nostrates</i> <i>& haec nostratia.</i>
	Genit. <i>hujus nostratis.</i>		G. <i>horum, harum, &</i> <i>horum nostratium.</i>
	Dativo <i>huic nostrati.</i>		Dat. <i>his nostratibus.</i>
	Ac. <i>hunc & hanc nostratem, & hoc nostrate.</i>		A. <i>hos, & has nostrates, & haec nostratia</i>
	Vocativo <i>ô nostras, & ô nostrate.</i>		Vo. <i>ô nostrates, & nostratia.</i>
	Ab. <i>ab hoc hac & hoc nostrate, vel nostrati.</i>		A. <i>ab his nostratibus.</i>

Note.

Here is to be noted, that Nostros, vestros, and this noun Cuius, be called Gentiles, because they properly betoken pertaining to countries or nations, or sects or factions.

A Pronoun hath three persons.

Persons
three.

The first person speaketh of himself: as, ego, I. Nos, We.

The second person is spoken to: as, Tu, Thou, Vos, Ye. And of this person is also every Vocative case.

The third person is spoken of: as, Ille, He, Illi, They. And therefore all Nouns, Pronouns, and Participles, be of the third person.

¹ *Mi* is by an apocope for *mie* from the old Nominative *miu*. 'Tis used in all Genders. Sometimes 'tis a plural Vocat. made by contraction for *mei*. Which contraction is more ordinary in *sum*, as *sis* or *sui*, &c. ² Nouns belonging to countries in *as*, heretofore ended in *u*, and they said, according to Priscian, *hic & hac Arpinatis, & hoc Arpinate*; but because they have changed their termination, they have also changed their Gender, the termination *as* being as well for the neuter, as for the two others. Hence *Aditer Arpinas flexus* in Tully; *Bellum Privernas, & Bellum Capenas* in Livy. And Vossius saith, 'twould be a fault to say *Bellum Capinate*; Though Priscian and Donatus teach

Eight parts of Speech.

Of a Verb.

A Verb is a part of Speech declined with mood Averb.
and tense: and betokeneth doing; as, Amo,
I love: or suffering; as, Amor, *I am loved*:
or being; as, Sum, *I am*.

Of Verbs, such as have persons be called per-
sonals: as, Ego amo, Tu amas. And such as have
no persons, be called impersonals: as Tader, *it*
irketh; Oporteret, *it behooreth*.

Of verbs personals there be five 3 kinds. Active, Verbs per-
Passive, Neuter, Deponent, and Commune. sonals.

A Verb Active endeth in o, and betokeneth to do; Active.
as, Amo, *I love*: and by putting to r, it may be a
Passive, as, Amor.

A verb Passive endeth in or, and betokeneth to Passive.
suffer; as, Amor, *I am loved*: and by putting away r,
it may be an Active, as, Amo.

A Verb Neuter endeth in o, or m, and cannot take Neuter.
r. to make him a Passive, as, Curro. *I run*, Sum, *I am*.
And it is Englished sometime Actively; as, Curro, *I*
run: And sometime Passively; as, Egrotō, *I am*
sick.

A Verb Deponent endeth in r. like a Passive, & yet Deponent.
in signification is but either Active; as, Loquor ver-
bum, *I speak a word*: or Neuter; as, Glorior, *I boast*.

A verb Commune endeth in r. and yet in significa- Commune.
tion is both Active and Passive: as, Osculor te, *I*
kiss thee; Osculor a te, *I am kissed of thee*.

teach the contrary. 3 The Genus of Verbs is like that of the Noun, either
Reall, or Grammatical; and therefore their division ought to be made either
from their signification or termination. If you distribute them the former
way, there are three kinds, Active, Passive, and Neuter, or Substantive So all are
actives, that signify actively, as amo, curro, sequor, aio, volo: all are passives that
signify passively, as amor, vapulo; all neuters that signify onely existence, as
sum, fio. If you divide them according to their termination, they end all
(except some few) either in o or or. If in o, they either can or cannot ad-
mit r, if they can, they are called actives, because for the most part they
note actions; if they cannot, they are called neuters. If they end in or, either
they can cast r away, and they are called passives, or they cannot, and then
they are called Deponents, or Commune. See the Latine Grammar De Verbo.

MOODS

An Introduction of the 'MOODS.

Moods six. **T**here be six Moods: the Indicative, the Imperative, the Optative, the Potential, the Subjunctive, and the Infinitive.

Indicative. **T**he Indicative mood sheweth a reason true or false: as, *Ego amo, I love: Or else asketh a question; as, Amas tu? dost thou love.*

Imperative. **T**he Imperative biddeth or commandeth: as, *Ama, love thou.*

Optative. **T**he Optative wisheth or desireth, with these signs, *Would God, I pray God, or God grant; as, Utinam amem, I pray God I love: and hath commonly an adverb of wishing joyned with him.*

Potential. **T**he Potential mood is known by these signs, *may, can, might, would, should, could or ought; as, Amem, I may or can love: without an adverb joyned with him.*

Subjunctive. **T**he Subjunctive mood hath evermore some conjunction joyned with him: as, *Cum amarem, When I loved. And it is called the Subjunctive mood because it dependeth upon another verb in the same sentence, either going before, or coming after: as, Cum amarem, eram miser: When I loved, I was a wretch.*

Infinitive. **T**he Infinitive signifieth to do, to suffer, or to be: and hath neither number, nor person, nor nominative case before him: and is known commonly by this sign *To: as, Amare, To love. Also when two Verbs come together without any Nominative case between them, then the latter shall be the Infinitive mood: as, Cupio discere, I desire to learn.*

i Sanctum and Scioppium after him have lain aside all moods of verbs: and have made other distinctions of tenses, dividing them into *prima & secunda*. For instance, they call *amo, praesens primum, & amem, praesens secundum; amabam, imperfectum primum, & amarem, imperfectum secundum, &c.* And for the future they make it threefold, for the Imperative passeth for a third future. And this they do not without some reason, because the tenses of the Subjunctive and the Indicative are used indifferently the one for the other; of which you may see examples in the note on the Indicative mood. But since this way is not more expedite than the other, 'tis better not to depart from the received method. However there is no reason why the Potential, Optative, and Subjunctive should be distinct Moods. See the Latine Grammar.

GERUNDS.

Eight parts of Speech.

GERUNDS.

Gerunds 3
di, do, dum,

There be moreover belonging to the Infinitive mood of Verbs, certain voices called Gerunds, ending in di, do, and dum: which have both the Active and Passive signification: as, Amandi, of loving, or of being loved. Amando, in loving, or in being loved. Amandum, to love, or to be loved.

SUPINES.

There be also pertaining unto Verbs, two Supines: the one ending in um, which is called the first supine, because it hath the signification of the Verb Active: as, Eo amatum, I go to love. And the other in u: which is called the latter Supine, because it hath for the most part the signification passive: as, Difficilis amatu, Hard to be loved.

TENSES.

There be five Tenses or Times: the Present tense, the Preterimperfect, the Preterperfect, the Preterpluperfect and the Future tense.

The Present tense speaketh of the time that now is: as, Amo, I love. Present tense

The Preterimperfect tense speaketh of the time not perfectly past: as, Amabam, I loved or did love. Preterimperfect.

The Preterperfect tense speaketh of the time perfectly past, with this sign Hare: as, Amavi, I have loved. Preterperfect.

The Preterpluperfect tense speaketh of the time more then perfectly past, with this sign Had: as, Amaveram, I had loved. Preterpluperfect.

The Future tense speaketh of the time to come, with this sign shall or will: as, Amabo, I shall or will love. Future.

1 Gerunds are really Nouns Verbal Substantives, taken from the Adjective or Participle of the same termination, which oftentimes add to their verbal signification a kind of necessity or duty: whence pugnandum est is almost the same as pugnare oportet. But sometimes they loose this signification, and retain that onely of the action of their Verbs; as, cantando rumpitur anguis. See the Latine Grammar De Gerundiis. 2 The Supines too are Nouns verbal Substantives of the fourth declension, and have all their cases except the Vocative and the Genitive. See the Latine Grammar De Supinis.

P E R -

An Introduction of the PERSONS.

Persons
three.

There be also in Verbs three persons in both numbers: as, Singulariter, Ego, *amp.* *I love.* Tu *amas, Thou lovest.* Ille *amat, He loveth.* Pluraliter, Nos *amamus, We love.* Vos *amatis, Ye love.* Illi *amant, They love.*

CONJUGATIONS.

Conjugations four.

Verbs have four Conjugations, which be known after this manner.

The first Conjugation hath a long before re and ris: as, *amāre, amāris.*

The second Conjugation hath e long before re and ris: as, *Docēre, docēris.*

The third Conjugation hath e short before re and ris: as, *Legere, legēris.*

The fourth Conjugation hath i long before re and ris: as, *Audire, audiris.*

Verbs in O, of the four Conjugations,
be declined after these examples.

AMo, *amas, amavi, amare: amandi, amando, amandum: amatum, amatu: amans, amaturus.* } **To love.**

Doceo, *doces, docui, docere: docendi, docendo, docendum: doctum, doctū: docens, docturus.* } **To teach.**

Lego, *legis, legit, legere: legendi, legendo, legendum: lectum, lectu: legens, lecturus.* } **To read.**

Audio, *audis, audiui, audire: audiendi, audiendo, audiendum: auditum, auditu: audiens, auditurus.* } **To hear.**

The second person of both numbers, and the third person plural of this tense, do often loose their middle syllable by a syncope; as, *amāsti, audisti, amāstu, audistu, amārun, audierunt.* Which happens also to other persons of the third and fourth Conjugation; as, *petii, petiisti, petiit; perii, periiisti, periiit.* &c. This syncope hath also place in the other tenses formed from this; *amāam, amārim, amāsem, amāro, amāste.* Some syncopated tenses are

Eight parts of Speech.

Indicative Mood, Present tense singular.

I love, Thou lovest, He loveth, We love, Ye love, They love,
or, or, or, or, or, or,
do love. dost love. doth love. do love. do love. do love.

A Mo, amas, amat. Doceo, doces, docet. Lego, legis, legit. Audio, audis, audit,	}	pluraliter	Amamus, amatis, amant. Doceinus, docetis, docent. Legimus, legitis, legunt. Audimus, auditis, audiunt.
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<i>preterim-</i> <i>perfect</i> <i>tense sin-</i> <i>gular,</i>	}	Amabam, Docebam, Legebam, Audiebam.	}	<i>I loved or did love.</i> bas, bat. plur. bamus, batis, bant.
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<i>preterper-</i> <i>fect tense</i> <i>singular.</i>	}	Amavi, Docui, Legi, Audivi.	}	<i>I have loved.</i> isti, it. plur. imus, istis, erunt vel ere.
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<i>preterpl-</i> <i>perfect</i> <i>tense sin-</i> <i>gular.</i>	}	Amaveram, Docueram, Legeram, Audiveram.	}	<i>I had loved.</i> ras, rat. pl. ramus, ratis, rant.
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Future ² <i>tense sin-</i> <i>gular.</i>	}	Amabo, Docebo, Legam, Audiam.	}	<i>I shall or will love.</i> bis, hit. plur. bimus, bitis, bunt. es, et. plur. emus, etis, ent.
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are peculiar to the Poets; as, *extincti, submōses, cupit, produxe, abstraxe, divise.* 2 This tense is often used for the Imperative, not only in divine Writ; as, *Non occides, Non furaberis,* &c. but also in profane Autours; as, *Tu hac silebis.* Cic. *Ciceronem puerum curabis & amabis.* Id. 'Tis also worth the Observation that by the purest Autours this mood is indifferently used for the Subjunctive, as may appear by the following examples. *Si est bellum civile, quid nobis faciendum sit ignoro.* Cic. for *si sit.* *Auctoritas tanta plane me movebat, nisi tu opposuisses non minorem tuam.* Cic. for *moveret.* *Abi, atque illa si jam laverit, mihi renuntia.* Ter. for *lavet.* *Quem enim receptum in gratiam summo studio defenderim, hunc afflictum violare non debes.* Cic. for *defendi.* *Qui fuisset egentissimus in re sua, & insolens in aliena.* Id. for *fuerat.* *Te rogo, ut advoles, respiraro si te videro.* Id. for *respirabo.* *Scavola quotidie simulatque luceret, faciebat omnibus suis conveniendi potestatem.* Id. for *lusebat.* *Num P' Decius, cum se devoveret, & equo amisso in mediam aciem irruerat, aliquid de voluptate cogitabat.* Id. for *irrueret,* &c.

B

Impera-

An Introduction of the

Imperative Mood.

Love Love he, or Love we, or Love Love they, or thou. let him love. let us love. ye. let them love.

<i>Present tense sin- gular.</i>	Ama, ¹ amet,	amato: amato.	Doce, doceat,	doceto: docero.	Lege, legat.	legito: legito.	Audi, audiat,	audito: audito.

Optative Mood.

God grant I love.

<i>Present tense sing. utinam.</i>	Amem, ames	amet. Pl. utin. amenus, ametis, ament.
	Doceam,	Legam,
	Audiam,	as, at. Plur. utin. amus, atis, ant.
<i>Preterim- perfect tense sing. utinam</i>	Amarem,	Docerem,
	Legerem,	Audirem,
	Amaverim,	Docuerim,
<i>Preterper- fect tense singular, utinam</i>	Legerim.	Audiverim,
	Amavisset,	Docuisset,
	Legisset,	Audivisset,
<i>Future tense sin- gular, utinam.</i>	Amavero,	Docuero,
	Legero,	Audivero,

¹ The third person Singular, and first and third person plural are borrowed from the Subjunctive mood; for these can be no more of the Imperative than *amet*; for to one that hinders you from loving you may say *amet*, let me love. Tis true the Subjunctive hath oftentimes the signification of the Imperative, but that is not enough to make an Imperative mood, for we are not to look what happens sometimes, but what is its primary signification. In Martial we read *Mollis nec rigidus cespes regat ossa, nec illis Terra gravis fuerit; non fuit ille tibi*; Here *regat*, & *fuerit*, have the signification of an Imperative.

Eight parts of Speech.

Potential Mood:

I may or can love.

Present tense sing. { Amem, ames, amet, *Pl.* amemus, ametis, ament,
Doceam,
Legam, } as, at. *Pl.* amus, atis, ant.
Audiam,

Preterim-perfect tense sing. { Amarem, } *I might, would, should, ought or could love.*
Docerem,
Legerem, } res, ret. *Pl.* remus, retis, rent.
Audirem,

Preterperfect tense singular. { Amaverim, } *I might, would, should or ought to have loved*
Docuerim,
Legerim, } ris, rit. *Plur.* rimus, ritis, rint.
Audiverim,

Preterpluperfect tense sing. { Amavisset, } *I might, would, should or ought to have loved*
Docuisset,
Legisset, } ses, set. *Plur.* semus, setis, sent.
Audivisset.

Future tense sing. { Amavero, } *I might or can love hereafter.*
Docuero,
Legero, } ris, rit. *Plur.* rimus, ritis, rint.
Audivero.

Subjunctive Mood.

When I love

Present tense sing. { Amem, ames, amet. *Pl.* cum amemus, ametis, ament,
Doceam,
Cum { Legam, } as, at. *Pl.* cum amus, atis, ant.
Audiam,

Imperative, but not an Imperative termination. And in these persons there seems to be an Ellipsis, for *amet* is for *fac*, vel *facite ut amet*. *Bona sis animo*, for *facito ut bono sis animo*. Besides by the same reason, that they make *amet* and *amemus* Imperatives, they may make the future of the Indicative too, for that hath an Imperative signification, as was shewn before. 2 This person is seldom used but in the Laws. 3 The Subjunctive mood hath always a signification that notes a dependency on some other thing; and therefore its tenses have a future signification included in their own. In the present, as *si aequo in posterum me amet*. *De qua utinam aliquando recum loquar*. Cic.

An Introduction of the

preterimperfect tense singular.	Cum	Amarem, Docerem, Legerem, Audirem,	When I loved or did love. 1
			res. ret. plur. Cum remus, retis, rent.
preterperfect 2 tense singular.	Cum	Amaverim, Docuerim, Legerim, Audiverim.	When I have loved.
			ris, rit. pl. Cum rimus, ritis, rint.
preterperfect tense singular.	Cum	Amavisset, Docuisset, Legisset, Audivisset.	When I had loved.
			ses, set. pl. Cum semus, setis, sent.
Future 3 tense singular.	Cum	Amavero, Docuero, Legero, Audivero.	When I shall or will love.
			ris, rit, pl. Cum rimus, ritis, rint. 4

Infinitive 5 Mood.

present and preterimperfect tense.	Amare, Docere, Legere, Audire.	To	Love. Teach. Read. Hear.
preterperfect & preterperfect tense.	Amavisse, Docuisse, Legisse, Audivisse.	To have or had	Loved. Taught. Read. Heard.

1 This tense besides its own signification hath sometimes that of the present and the future. 2. This tense is very often used for the future: *Ne mora sit si innuerim, quin pugnus continuo in malâ hæreat. Ter. Auspigerim potius quam reddam. ibid. &c.* 3 This tense hath a signification that partakes of the past and future too, and is called by Grammarians *Futurum exactum*, when the thing signified is Future, but supposed already done And therefore there is a great deal of difference between *Cum Romam perreptabo, & Cum Romam perreptavero.* 4 Besides its ordinary terminations, the Subjunctive had heretofore one in *im*, as, *edim, duim ausim, faxim.* 5 Sanctius will have the Infinitive not only Indefinite as to number and person, but also as to its tenses: and so he solves many difficult places, where others are fain to have recourse to an Enallage, a figure not necessary in Gram. as shall be shown hereafter. Thus in that expression of Terence, *Cras mihi argentum dare se dixit*, Sanctius says, that *dare*, is not for *daturum*, but supposes for *is* feli

Eight parts of Speech.

Future
& tense. { Amaturum, }
 { Docturum, } else, & { love } hereafter.
 { Lecturum, } { teach }
 { Auditorum. } { read }
 { hear }

Gerunds. { Amandi, of loving, } { do, in loving, } { dum, to love. }
 { Docendi, of teaching, } { do, in teaching, } { dum, to teach. }
 { Legendi, of reading, } { do, in hearing, } { dum, to read. }
 { Audiendi, of hearing. } { do, in reading, } { dum, to hear. }

Supines. { Amatum, } { love, } { Amatu, } { To } { loved. }
 { Doctum, } { teach, } { Doctu, } { be } { taught. }
 { Lectum, } { read, } { Lectu, } { be } { read. }
 { Auditorum. } { hear. } { Auditum. } { be } { heard. }

A participle
of the present
tense. { Amans, loving,
 { Docens, teaching,
 { Legens, reading,
 { Audiens, hearing. }

The partici-
ple of the first
future tense. { Amaturus, to love or about to love.
 { Docturus, to teach or about to teach.
 { Lecturus, to read or about to read.
 { Auditorus, to hear or about to hear. }

**Before we decline any Verbs in or, for supplying of many ten-
ses lacking in all such Verbs, we must learn to decline this
Verb Sum, in this wise following.**

self, because *dare* may be a future, as being indetermined and indifferent in it self to all tenses. And this opinion he confirms by several examples. However, this doth not hinder but that ordinarily we may use *amare* for the Present, and *amavisse* for the Preterperfect tense. * 6 The infinitive hath no future, but instead thereof makes use of the Participle in *rus* and *cisse* or *fuisse*, which last is distinguished from the former, as the *futurum exactum* from the *futurum imperfectum*. These futures are declined and agree as Adjectives with their Substantives: though heretofore they had no certain gender or number. This future may also be expressed by the Participle in *rus* & *fore*. If the Verb hath no Supines from whence this Participle may be formed, we may very elegantly use *fore*, or the Participle *futurum*, by adding the Conjunction *ut*, especially after the Verbs, *spero*, *puto*, *suspicio*, *disco*, *affirmo*, and the like: as, *Spero fore ut contingat id nobis*. And sometimes this manner of expression is used with Verbs, from which we may form another future by the Participle: as, *existimabant plerique futurum fuisse, ut oppidum caperetur*. Crl. for *existimabant oppidum capiendum fore*.

* *ut. Spero. ut. contingat. id. nobis.*

An Introduction of the

Sum, es, fui, esse, futurus. **To be.**

Indicative Mood.

Present tense singular.	{	1	SUM, I am : es, est. <i>Plural.</i> Sumus, estis, sunt.
Preterimperfect tense sing.	{		Eram, I was : eras, erat. <i>Plural.</i> eramus, eratis, erant.
Preterperfect tense sing.	{	2	Fui, I have been : fuisti, fuit. <i>Plural.</i> fuimus, fuistis, fuerunt vel fuere.
Preterpluperfect tense sing.	{		Fueram, I had been : fueras, fuerat. <i>Pluraliter.</i> fueramus, fueratis, fuerant.
Future tense singular.	{		Ero, I shall or will be : eris, erit. <i>Plural.</i> erimus, eritis, erunt.

Imperative Mood.

Pres. tense sing.	{	Sis, Es, Esto.	{	be thou Sit, Esto.	{	Plu. Simus.	{	Siris, Este, Estote,	{	Sint, Sunto.
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Optative Mood.

Present tense sing. utinam	{	4	Sim, I pray God I be : sis, sit. <i>Plur.</i> utinam. simus, sitis, sint.
Preterimperfect tense sing. uti.	{		Essem, would God I was : esses, esset. <i>Plur.</i> utinam essemus, essetis, essent.
Preterperfect tense sing. uti.	{		Fuerim, I pray good I have been : fueris, fuerit. <i>Plur. utinam</i> fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.
Preterpluperfect tense sing. uti.	{		Fuissem, would God I had been : fuisses, fuisset. <i>Plur. utinam</i> fuissemus, fuissetis, fuissent.
Future tense singul. utin.	{		Fuero, God grant I be hereafter : fueris, fuerit. <i>Plur. utinam</i> fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Potential Mood.

Present tense singular.	{	Sim, I may or can be : sis, sit. <i>Plur.</i> simus, sitis, sint.
Preterimperfect tense singul.	{	Essem, I might or could be : esses, esset. <i>Plur.</i> essemus, essetis, essent.

1 For sum, sumus, sunt, the Ancients said *esum, esumus, esunt*. Whence *esunto* is read in Tully for *sunto* according to Voisius, who forms *esum*, from *esomus*, whence by taking away the Diphthong is made *esem*, then *esum* &c afterwards *sum*. But Julius Scaliger will have it come from *esui*, from whence

is

Eight parts of Speech.

Preterperfect tense sing. } **Fuerim, I might, could, should, or ought to have been :** fueris, fuerit. *Plur.* fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Preterpluperfect tense singular. } **Fuissem, I might, could, should, or ought to have been :** fuisses, fuisset, *plur.* fuissemus, fuissetis, fuissent.

Future tense singular. } **Fuero, I may or can be hereafter :** fueris, fuerit. *plur.* fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present tense sing. Cum } **Sim, When I am :** sis, sit. *plural.* Cùm simus, sitis, sint.

Preterimperfect tense sing. Cum } **Essem, When I was :** esses, esset. *plur.* Cùm essemus, essetis, essent.

Preterperfect tense sing. Cum } **Fuerim, When I have been :** fueris, fuerit. *pl.* Cùm fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Preterpluperfect tense sing. Cum } **Fuissem, When I had been :** fuisses, fuisset. *plur.* Cùm fuissemus, fuissetis, fuissent.

Future tense sing. Cum } **Fuero, When I shall or will be :** fueris, fuerit. *plur.* Cùm fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Infinitive Mood.

<i>Present and preterimperfect tense.</i> <i>Future tense.</i>	}	Esse, To be Fore, vel Futurum esse.	}	<i>Preterperfect and preterpluperfect tense.</i> Fuisse,	}	to have or had been.
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Verbs in or of four Conjugations be declined after these examples.

A Mor. amāris, *vel* amāre, amatus sum *vel* fui amāri, amatus, amandus, **To be loved.**

Doceor, docēris *vel* docēre, doctus sum *vel* fui, docēri, doctus, docendus, **To be taught.**

Legor, legēris *vel* legēre, lectus sum *vel* fui, legi, lectus, legendus, **To be read.**

Audior, audīris *vel* audīre, auditus sum, *vel* fui, audiri, auditus, audiendus, **To be heard.**

is made first *εἶμι*, then *εἰμι*, *σῖμι*, and at last *sum*, by changes of letters ; for which there are authorities. 2 *Fui*, & *futurus*, & *fore* come from the old verb *suo*. 3 For *eris* heretofore they read *escis*, whence *escint* in a place of the XII tables cited by Tully. 4 *Sim* is a syncope for *sem*. This verb hath neither gerunds nor supines.

Indica-

An Introduction of the

Indicative ¹ Mood.

		<i>I am loved.</i>		
Present tense sin- gular.	{	Amor, amāris <i>vel</i> amāre, amatur. Doceor, docēris <i>vel</i> docere, docetur. Legor, legeris, <i>vel</i> legere, legitur. Audior, audiris <i>vel</i> audire, auditor.	} Pluralis,	{ mur, mini, ntur.
Preterim- perfect tense sing.	{	Amabar, Docebar, Legebar, Audiebar.	{	<i>I was loved.</i> baris <i>vel</i> bare, batur, pl. bamur, bamini, bantur.
Preter. perfect tense sin- gular.	{	Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus,	{	<i>I have been</i> <i>loved,</i> sum <i>vel</i> fui, fui,
	{	Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus,	{	tus es <i>vel</i> fuisti, tus est <i>vel</i> fu- it, pl. ti. sumus <i>vel</i> fuimus, ti estis <i>vel</i> fuistis, ti sunt, fuerunt <i>vel</i> fuere.
Preterplu- perf. tense singular.	{	Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus,	{	<i>I had been</i> <i>loved,</i> eram <i>vel</i> fueram, fueram.
	{	Amator, Docebor, Legar, Audiar,	{	<i>I shall or will be loved,</i> beris <i>vel</i> bere, itur, pl. bimur, imini, untur.
Future tense sing.	{	Amator, Docebor, Legar, Audiar,	{	eris <i>vel</i> ere, etur, pl. emur, emini, entur.

Imperative Mood.

	<i>He thou</i>	<i>Let him</i>	<i>Let us be</i>	<i>Ye ye</i>	<i>Let them</i>	
	<i>loved.</i>	<i>beloved.</i>	<i>loved.</i>	<i>loved.</i>	<i>be loved.</i>	
Present tense singular.	{	Amare, ² ametur,	{	pl. ame-	{	Amamini, amentur,
		amator : amator.		mur.		3 amaminor : amantor.
		Docere, doceatur,		pl. do-		Docemini, doceantur,
		docetor : docetor.				
		Legere, legatur,		pl. lega-		Legimini, legantur,
		legitor : legitor.				
Audire, audiat,ur,	pl. audi-	Audimini, audiantur,				
auditor : auditor.			amur.	audiminor : audiuntor.		

¹ The Verb passive as also the Deponent & Commune, hath only three tenses in this mood, the Present, the Preterimperf. tense, & the Future. For the Preter-perf. tense & Preterpluperf. are formed by the help of the Participle & the Verbo sum, as, amatus sum, *vel* fui; amatus eram, *vel* fueram. ² Ametur, amemur, & amentur are borrowed of the Subjunctive, as we observed in the Imperative of the active voice. ³ This termination in *minor* is grown out of use. It might here be demanded how a Passive can have an Imperative, since a passion cannot be commanded. If one should say to a servant, ametur ab hero, he might answer,

Eight parts of Speech.

Optative Mood.

God grant I be loved.

present tense sin- gular, Utinam	{ Amer, amêris vel ère, ètur. pl. èmur, èmini, entur. Docear, } { Legar, } aris vel are, atur. pl. uti, amur, amini, antur. Audiar, }
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Would God I were loved.

preterim- perf. tense singular, Utinam	{ Amarer, } { Docerer, } { Legerer, } reris vel rere, retur. pl. uti, remur, re- Audirer, } [mini, rentur.
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I pray God I have been loved.

preter- perf. tense singular, Utinam	{ Amatus, } { Doctus, } { Lectus, } { Auditus, }	sim vel fuerim, tus sis vel fueris, tus sit vel fuerit. pl. utinam ti simus vel fuerimus, ti sitis vel fueritis, ti sint vel fuerint.
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Would God I had been loved.

preterplu- perfect tense sing. Utinam	{ Amatus, } { Doctus, } { Lectus, } { Auditus, }	essem vel fuisset, tus esses vel fuisses, tus esset vel fuisset. plur. utinam ti essemus vel fuissetis, ti essetis vel fuissetis, ti essent vel fuissent.
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God grant I be loved hereafter.

Future tense sin- gular, Utinam	{ Amatus, } { Doctus, } { Lectus, } { Auditus, }	ero vel fuero, tus eris vel fueris, tus erit vel fuerit. pl. utinam ti erimus vel fuerimus, ti eritis vel fueritis, ti erunt vel fuerint.
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Potential Mood.

I may or can be loved.

present tense sin- gular.	{ Amer, èris vel ère, ètur. pl. èmur, èmini, entur. Docear, } { Legar, } aris vel are, atur. pl. amur, amini, antur. Audiar, }
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answer, that that need not be commanded him, since he desired nothing more, and besides that was not in his power, but depended on his Masters will. To this we may answer, though a passion depends alwaies on the agent, and so properly cannot be commanded, yet the disposition and cause of it is often in our power. So that *ametur ab hero* is all one as *ita vitam compone, ut ameris*. *Docetur à Preceptore*, is the same as, *Ne respue Doctorem, sed ejus verba imbibere*; and so of others.

An Introduction of the

Preterim- perfect tense sing.	{	Amarer,	{	<i>I would, should, or ought to be loved.</i> rêris <i>vel</i> rêre, retur. plu. rêmur, rêmini, [rentur.
		Docerer,		
		Legerer,		
		Audirer,		

Preter- perfect tense sin- gular.	{	Amatus,	{	<i>I would, should, or ought to have been loved.</i> sim <i>vel</i> fuerim, tus sis, <i>vel</i> fueris, tus sit <i>vel</i> fuerit. plu. ti simus <i>vel</i> fuerimus, ti sitis <i>vel</i> fueritis, ti sint <i>vel</i> fuerint.
		Doctus,		
		Lectus,		
		Auditus.		

Preterplu- perf. tense singular.	{	Amatus,	{	<i>I would, should, or ought to had been loved.</i> essem <i>vel</i> fuisset, tus esses <i>vel</i> fuisses, tus, esset <i>vel</i> fuisset. plu. ti essemus <i>vel</i> fuisset- mus, ti essetis <i>vel</i> fuissetis, ti essent <i>vel</i> fuissent.
		Doctus,		
		Lectus,		
		Auditus.		

Future tense sing.	{	Amatus,	{	<i>I may or can be loved hereafter.</i> ero <i>vel</i> fuero, tus eris <i>vel</i> fueris, tus erit <i>vel</i> fuerit. plu. ti erimus <i>vel</i> fuerimus, ti eritis <i>vel</i> fueritis, ti erunt <i>vel</i> fuerint.
		Doctus,		
		Lectus,		
		Auditus,		

Subjunctive ¹ Mood.

When I am loved.

present tense sin- gular.	{	Amer, êris <i>vel</i> ère, ètur. pl. Cùm èmur, èmini, entur.	{	<i>When I was loved,</i> rêris <i>vel</i> rêre, rêtur. plu. Cùm rêmur, rêmini, rentur.
		Docear,		
		Legar,		
		Audiar,		

Cùm preterim- perfect tense sing.	{	Amarer,	{	<i>When I have been loved.</i> sim <i>vel</i> fuerim, tus sis <i>vel</i> fueris, tus sit <i>vel</i> fuerit. plu. Cùm ti simus <i>vel</i> fuerimus, ti sitis <i>vel</i> fueritis, ti sint <i>vel</i> fuerint.
		Docerer,		
		Legerer,		
		Audirer,		

Cùm preterper- fect tense singular.	{	Amatus,	{	<i>When I have been loved.</i> sim <i>vel</i> fuerim, tus sis <i>vel</i> fueris, tus sit <i>vel</i> fuerit. plu. Cùm ti simus <i>vel</i> fuerimus, ti sitis <i>vel</i> fueritis, ti sint <i>vel</i> fuerint.
		Doctus,		
		Lectus,		
		Auditus,		

¹ The Subjunctive Mood hath onely a Present and Preterimperfect tense of its own. The Preterperfect & Preterpluperfect, as in the Indicative, are supplied by the Participle & the verb *sum*. And also the future, as following the nature of the Preterperfect tense, which it includes in its signification, as was observed before. But this circumlocution hath no place in those verbs which want their Supines. As for example, because *metuo*, and *disco* want their Supines, *metuor* and *disco* want the Preterperfect tense. On the contrary, those verbs which in the Active have divers Supines, have in the Passive several preterperfect tenses. So from *lavo* is *lotum*, *laustum* & *lavatum*, & therefore from *lavor* we say *lavatus*, *laustus*, & *lotus sum*.

Eight parts of Speech.

When I had been loved.

preterplu- perf. tense singular Cum	{ Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus.	{ Essem vel fuisset, tus esses vel fuisses, tus esset vel fuisset. plur. Cum ti essemus vel fuisset, ti essetis vel fuissetis, ti essent vel fuissent.
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Future tense sin- gular. Cum	{ Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus.	<i>When I shall or will be loved.</i> { ero vel fuero, tus eris vel fueris, tus erit vel fuerit. pl Cum ti erimus vel fuerimus. ti eritis vel fueritis, ti erunt vel fuerint.
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Infinitive Mood.

present and pre- terimper- fect tense.	{ Amari, Doceri, Legi, Audiri,	{ To be	{ Loved. Taught. Read. Heard.
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preterperf. tense and preterplu- perf. tense.	{ Amatum, Doctum, Lectum, Auditum.	{ To have or had been loved. esse vel fuisse.
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Future tense.	{ ² Amatum iri, vel amandum esse, Doctum iri, vel docendum esse, Lectum iri, vel legendum esse, Auditum iri, vel audiendum esse,	{ To be	{ loved. taught read heard.	{ be treated
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A partici- ple of the preterper- fect tense.	{ Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus.	{ Loved. Taught. Read. Heard.
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A partici- ple of the Future in dus.	{ Amandus, Docendus, Legendus, Audiendus.	{ To be	{ Loved. Taught. Read. Heard.
---	--	------------	--

in the circumlocution of the future is most frequently of no certain gender or number. Hence in Tully *vaticinati sunt madesactum iri Graciam sanguine*. And in Terent. *Datum iri gladiatores*. But though *amatum iri* be a future, yet *amatum ire* is of the present tense: nor hath this circumlocution place, but when you may use it in the Indicative mood.—So we may say *perditum ire*, because we may say *eo perditum*, but not *intellectum ire*, because we cannot say *eo intellectum*.

of

An Introduction of the

*Of certain Verbs going out of Rule, which
are declined and formed, in manner
following.*

Possum, potes, potui, posse, potens. **To may or can.**

Volo, vis, volui, velle : volendi, volendo, volendum : supinis caret : volens : **To will or to be willing.**

Nolo, nonvis, nolui, nolle : nolendi, nolendo, nolendum : supinis caret : nolens : **To nill or to be unwilling.**

Malo, mavis, malui, malle : malendi, malendo, malendum : supinis caret : malens : **To have rather or to be more willing.**

Edo, edis *vel* es, edi, edere *vel* esse : edendi, edendo, edendum : esum esu, *vel* estum estu, edens, esurus *vel* esturus : **To eat.**

Fio, fis, factus sum *vel* fui, fieri : factus, faciendus : **To be made or to be done.**

Fero, fers, tuli, ferre : ferendi, ferendo, ferendum : latum, latu : ferens, laturus : **To bear or suffer.**

Feror, ferris *vel* ferre, larus sum *vel* fui, ferri : latus, ferendus : **To be born or suffered.**

Indicative Mood.

present tense singular.	{	1 Possum, potes, potest.	}	Possumus, potestis, possunt.
		Volo, ² vis, vult.		Volumus, vultis, volunt.
		3 Nolo, nonvis, nonvult.		4 Nolumus, nonvultis, nolunt.
		4 Malo, mavis, mavult.		Malumus, mavultis, malunt.
		Edo, edis <i>vel</i> es, edit <i>vel</i> est.		Edimus, editis <i>vel</i> estis, edunt.
		Fio, fis, fit.		Fimus, fitis, fiunt.
		6 Fero, fers, fert.		Ferimus, fertis, ferunt.
		Feror, ferris <i>vel</i> ferre, fertur.		Ferimur, ferimini, feruntur.

1 Possum is compounded of potui or pote and sum, and keeps the *t* when a vowel follows; as, potes, potest, poteram, poteris, &c. but changeth it into an *s* when another *s* follows; as, possum possum. And therefore the Ancients said potessem, potessee, for possem posse. 2 Vis and vult are made by a syncope for volis and volis, and so vultus (or as the Ancients said vultis) for volis. 3 Nolo is compounded of ne for non and volo, whence for nonvis and nonvult, is read nevis & nevult. 4 Malo is from magis and volo. 5 From est is made estur, (as from potest, potestur in old Authors) which is read not only in Plautus but

Eight parts of Speech.

preterim- perfect tense sin- gular.	Poteram,	} as, at. <i>pl.</i> amus, atis, ant.	
	Volebam,		
	Nolebam,		
	Malebam,		
	Edebam,		
preterper- fect tense singular.	Fiebam,	} <i>fur.</i> Ferebar, baris, <i>vel</i> bare, batur. <i>pl.</i> bamur, bamini, ban-	
	Ferebam,		
	Potui,		
	Volui,		
	Nolui,		
preterplus- perfect tense sing.	Malui,	} isti, it. <i>pl.</i> imus, istis, erunt <i>vel</i> [ere.] Tuli,	
	Edi,		
	8 Factus,		
	Latus,		
preterplus- perfect tense sing.	Potueram,	} ras, rat. <i>pl.</i> ramus, ratis. [rant.] Tuleram,	
	Volueram,		
	Nolueram,		
	Factus,		
	Latus,		
Future tense sing.	Potero, eris, erit. <i>pl.</i> poterimus, eritis, erunt.	} es, et. <i>plur.</i> emus, etis, ent.	
	Volam,		
	Nolam,		
	Malam,		
	Feram,		
	Ferar, fer ^{eris} <i>vel</i> ferare, feretur. <i>plur.</i> feremur, fere- mini, ferentur.		

Possu, Volo, Malo, have no Imperative Mood.

but also in Ovid. 6 *Fero* is irregular only in this, that in certain tenses it looses the vowel after *r*; as, *fers, fert, for feris, ferit.* 7 *Tuli* is made from *tollo* or *tolo, tetuli*; as from *fullo fefelli*, and by taking away the reduplication *tuli*. But *tolo* seems to come from the old Verb *τελῶ, fero* or *τελῶω*, whence also the Supines *latum* for *tulatum*. Unless you had rather say, that *tolo* made *tetuli, telatum* or *tolatum*, whence afterwards was made *latum*. 8 *Fio* made heretofore *fii* in the Perfect tense, according to Priscian.

Impera-

An Introduction of the Imperative Mood.

	Noli. Nolito. pluraliter. Nolite, nolitote.							
	Es, esto,	edat,	} pl. Edamus,	edite, este,	} Edant	} edunt	} to.	
	ede,	esto,		estote,				
	edito:	ediro.		editote:				
present tense sin- gular.		Fiat,	} pl. Fia-	Fite,	} Fiant.	} fiunt.	} fiunt.	
	fito tu:	fito:		mus,				
	Fer,	erat,	} pl. Fe-	Ferte,	} Ferant,	} ferunt.	} ferunt.	
	ferto:	ferto:		ramus.				
	Ferre,	Feratur,	} pl. Fe-	Feramini,	} Ferantur	} feruntur	} feruntur	
feritor.	feritor.	ramur.		ferimini,				

Optative Mood.

<i>present tense sin- gular.</i>	{	Possim,	{	Nolim,	{	is, it. plur. Utinam imus,	
		Velim,	{	Malim ² ,	{	itis. int.	
		Edam,					
		Fiam,	{	as, at. plur. Utinam amys, atis, ant.			
		Feram,					
Utinam		Ferar, raris	vel rare, ratur. pl. Utinamur, amini, antur				
	{	Possim,	{	Ederim,	{	es, et. plur. Utinam emus	
		Vellem,	{	vel essem,	{		
		Nollem,	{	Ferem,	{		etis, ent.
		Mallem,	{	Ferrem,	{		[rentur
Ferrer, reris		vel rere, retur. pl. Utinamur, remini					
<i>preter- perf. tense singular.</i>	{	Potuerim,	{	Maluerim,	{	ris, it. pluraliter Utinam	
		Voluerim,	{	Ederim,	{	rimus, ritis, rint.	
		Noluerim,	{	Tulerim,	{		
		Utinam		Factus,	{	sim vel fuerim, tus sis vel fueris, tus sit	
			Latus,	{	vel fuerit. pl. Utinamur, ti simus vel fuerimus,		
Potuissem,	{		Maluissem,	{	ses, set. pl. Utinam se-		
Voluissem,	{		Edissem,	{	mus, setis, sent.		
Noluissem,	{		Tulissem,	{			
<i>preterplus- perfect tense sing.</i>	{	Factus,	{	essem vel fuisset, tus esses vel fuisset,			
		Latus,	{	tus esset vel fuisset. pl. Utinamur, ti essemus vel fuissetis, ti essent vel fuissent.			

1 Ei is also read in Plautus, and in Horace too, according to Voßius, *f* cognitor ipse; for which others read *sis* cognitor. 2 For *malim* & *mallem* heretofore they said *mavelim* and *mavellem*. As also *edim* for *edam*; as we find *duint* for *dent*, and *perduint* for *perdant* in the Comicks; and *edit* is for *edat* in Horace. 3 *Fieri* is by a transposition of letters for *ferri*, which was for *firi*, as from *audio*, *audiri*; for the Ancients writ *i* long by *ei*. 4 *Eo* should make *eis*, *eir*, &c. and in the infinitive *eire*. But by contraction they first made *eis*, *eir*,

Eight parts of Speech.

Future tense sin- gular. Utinam.	Posuero,	Maluero,	ris, rit. plural. Utinam ri- mus, itis, rint.
	Voluero,	Edero,	
	Noluero,	Tulero.	
	Factus,	ero vel fuero,	tus eris vel fueris, tus erit
	Latus,	vel fuerit. pl. uti. ti erimus vel fuerimus,	
		ti eritis vel fueritis, ti erunt vel fuerint.	

The Potential and the Subjunctive Mood be formed like the Optative in the voice, and do differ only in signification and sign of the Mood.

Infinitive Mood.

present tense and preterim- perf. tense.	Posse,	Preterper- f. & pre- terpluperfect tense.	Poruisse.
	Velle,		Voluisse.
	Nolle,		Noluisse.
	Malle,		Maluisse.
	Ederere vel esse,		Edisse.
	Ferre,		Tulisse.
	Fieri,		Factum esse vel fuisse.
	Ferri,		Latum esse vel fuisse.

Future tense.	Esurum esse.	Factum iri, vel faciendum esse.
	Laturum esse.	Latum iri, vel ferendum esse.

4 *Eo* and 5 *queo* make *ibam* and *quibam* in the Preterimperfect tense of the Indicative Mood, and *ibo* and *quibo* in the future tense: and in all other Moods and tenses are derived like Verbs in *o* of the fourth Conjugation, saving that they make their Gerunds, *Eundi*, *eundo*, *eundum*. *Queundi*, *queundo*, *queundum*.

Of the Preterperfect tense of the Indicative Mood, be formed the Preterpluperfect tense of the same Mood: the Preterperfect tense, the Preterpluperfect tense, and the future tense of the Optative Mood, the Potential Mood and the Subjunctive Mood, the Preterperfect tense, and the Preterpluperfect tense of the infinitive Mood, as of *Amavi*, are formed, *amaveram*,

ai, and then taking away the *e* they said *is it*, *i longum* and the Diphthong *ei* being often used one for the other, as was observed before. The compounds of *eo* make *ibo* in the future, like their simple, as *transibo*, *prateribo*; but sometimes *iam* like *audiam*, as *transiam*, *prateriam*. *Inietur ratio*, *Cic. &c.* Some of its compounds have a passive voice, as *ador*, *ambior*, *aneor*, *obeor*, *subeor*, &c. and also *itur ad me*. *Ter. Ambio* is declined regularly like *audio*, but *ambibam* is read sometimes in *Livy* and elsewhere, and heretofore they said *audibam* for *audiebam*. 5 *Quo* and *nequeo* are declined like *eo*, but that they want the Imperative, the Gerunds, and the Participle of the present tense. 'Tis found also in the Passive, as *queatur* in *Lucetius*, *quies* in *Terence*.

amave

An Introduction of the

amaverim, amavero, by changing i into e short: and amavissem, amavisse, keeping i still.

Impersonals.

Impersonals be declined throughout all Moods and tenses in the voice of the third person i Singular only: as, Delectat, delectabar, delectavit, delectaverat, delectabit. Decet, decebat, decuit, decuerat, decebit, decere. Studetur, studebatur, studitum est vel fuit, studitumerat vel fuerat, studebitur, &c.

And they have commonly before their English, this sign s: as, It delighteth, Delectat. It becometh not, Non decet.

OF THE PARTICIPLE.

A Participle is a part of Speech, derived of a Verb, and taketh part of a Noun, as Gender, case and declension: and part of a Verb, as tense and signification: and part of both, as number and figure.

Four kinds of participles.

There be four kinds of Participles: one of the Present tense, another of the Preter tense: one of the Future in rus, and another of the Future in dus.

Present tense.

A Participle of the Present tense, hath his English ending in ing: as, Loving; and his Latin in ans, or ens: as, Amans, docens. And it is formed of the Preterimperfect tense of the Indicative mood, by changing the last syllable into ² ns, as, Amabam, amans. Audiam, audiens. Auxiliabar, auxilians. Poteram, potens.

The first Future in tm.

A Participle of the Future in rus betokeneth to do like the Infinitive mood of the Active voice: as, Amaturus, To love or about to love. And it is formed of the latter ³ Supine by putting to rus: as, Doctus, ⁴ docturus.

Pretertense

A Participle of the Preter tense hath his English

¹ Sometimes they are read in the third person plural too; as, decent, pudet, oportebat, pudebunt. See more in the Latine Grammar, de Impersonalibus. But iens from ibam, takes e before ns; and is declined irregularly iens, euntis, eunti, &c. ³ Others say from the first Supine, because Deponents want the latter Supine. ⁴ Some there are formed irregularly; as, Sonaturus, pariturus, nasciturus, oriturus, moriturus, &c. ⁵ Some of these though of a Passive form, have an Active signification; as, cautus, qui cavet; tacitus, qui tacet. So argutus, circumspectus, consideratus, discretus, falsus, profusus, suetus

Eight parts of Speech.

ending in *d, t, or n*: as, *Loving, taught, slain*: and his Latin in *s, rus, sus, xus*: as, *Amarus, visus, nexus*: and one in *uus*: as, *Mortuus*. And it is formed of the latter Supine, by putting to *s*: as, *Lectus, lectus*, except ⁶ *Mortuus*.

A Participle of the Future in *dus*, betokeneth to suffer like the Infinitive mood of the Passive voice: as, *Amandus, To be loved*. And it is formed of the Genitive case of the Participle of the Present tense, by changing *tis* into *dus*: as, *Amantis, amandus*: *Legentis, legendus*. And it is also found to have the signification of the Participle of the Present tense: as, *Legendis veteribus proficis, in reading old Authors thou dost profit*.

The second Future tense in *dus*.

Of a Verb Active, and so of a Verb ⁷ Neuter, which hath the Supines, come two Participles, one of the Present tense, and another of the Future in *rus*: as of *amo* cometh *amans, amaturus*: of *curro*, *current, cursurus*.

Of an Active come 2 Participl.

Of a Verb Passive, whose Active hath the Supines, come two Participles: one of the Preter tense, and another of the Future tense in *dus*: as of *amor* cometh *amatus, amandus*.

Of a Passive come two.

Of a Verb Deponent come three Participles, one of the Present tense, one of the Preter tense, and another of the Future in *rus*: as of *auxilior* cometh *auxilians, auxiliatus, auxiliaturus*.

Of a Deponent three.

And if the Verb Deponent doth govern an accusative case after him, it may form also a Participle in *dus*, as of *loquor*, *loquendus*.

Of a Verb Commune come four Participles: as of *largior* cometh *largiens, largiturus, largitus, largiendus*.

Of a Commune four.

Participles of the present tense be declined like Nouns Adjectives of three Articles, as, *Nominativo hic, hæc & hoc amans*; *Genitivo hujus amantis*, *Dativo huic amanti*, &c.

Participles declined like Adject.

suetus with its compounds, *assuetus, consuetus, insuetus*. ⁶ Which some would rather have a Noun. From those Neuters that form their Preterperfect tense like passives, come three Participles; as, *gaudens, gavisus, & gavisurus* from *gaudeo*: *audens, ausus and ausurus* from *audeo*, &c. Sometimes also a fourth Participle is read, *audenda res* in *Livy*: *Cœnanda olla* in *Perfius*. From *juro* also there is *jurans, juraturus, juratus*, and *jurandus*. And so from *placeo*.

Parti=

An Introduction of the

Participles of other tenses be declined like Nouns. Adjectives of three divers endings: as, amatorum, amatura, amaturum. Amatus, amata, amatum, Amandus, amanda, amandum.

OF AN ADVERB.

An Adverb is a part of Speech joined to the Verbs, to declare their Signification.

Adverbs some be of time: as, Hodie, cras, heri, perendie, olim, aliquando, nuper, quando.

Place: as, Ubi, ibi, hic, istuc, illic, intus, foris.

Number: as, Semel, bis, ter, quater, iterum.

Order: as, Inde, deinde, denique, postremo.

Asking, or doubting: as, Cur, quare, unde, quorū, num, nunquid.

Calling: as, Heus, o, ehodum.

Affirming: as, Certè, nē, proestò, sanè, scilicet, licet, enò.

Denying: as, Non, haud, minimè, neutiquam, equaquam.

Swearing: as, Pol, ædepol, hercle, medius foris.

Exhorting: as, Eia, agè, agitè, agedum.

Flattering: as, Sodes, amabo.

Forbidding: as, Nè.

Wishing: as, Utinam, si, o si, o.

Gathering together: as, Simul, unà, pariter, non inodo, non solum.

Parting: as, eorsim, sigillatim, vicatim.

Some be of

Some Adverbs, though few, are Primitives; as, *cras, jam*, &c. but the greatest part of them are Derivatives. Of which some are formed from Nouns without any change of termination; from the Nominative, as, *facile, potius, usum, recens, penitus*, &c from the Ablative, as *repente, subito, isthac, quo*, &c. Some change their terminations, as *summatim, dolce, largiter, cito, omnino*, &c. From verbs are derived *raptim, casim, ostiatim, exultim, punctim*, and the like. Some few are derived from Prepositions; *intro, subitus, clanculum*, &c. Adverbs are also compounded of two Nouns; as, *pridie* for *præteridie*, *tantopere* of *tanto opere*: of a Noun and a Pronoun; as, *quare*, of *quæ res*.

Eight parts of Speech.

Some are of

Choosing : as, Potius, imò.

A thing not finished : as, Penè, ferè, propè, vix, modò, non.

Shewing : as, En, ecce.

Doubting : as, forsan, forsitan, fortassis, fortasse.

Chance : as, Forte, fortuitò.

Likeness : as, Sic, sicut, quasi, ceu, tanquam, velut.

Quality : as, Benè, malè, doctè, fortitèr.

Quantity : as, Multum, parum, minimum, paululum, plurimum.

Comparison : as, Tam, quàm, magis, minus, maximè.

Certain Adverbs be compared : as, Doctè-doctius, doctissime. Fortiter, fortius, fortissime. Propè, propius, proximè.

Also the voices of Prepositions, if they be set alone, not having any casual word to serve unto, joyned with them, be not Prepositions, but are changed into Adverbs : as, Qui ante non caver post do ebit, *He that bewareth not afore shall be sorry afterward.* Coràm laudare, & clam vituperare, *inhonestum est.* **In presence to commend one, & behind the back to dispraise, is an dishonest point.**

OF A CONJUNCTION.

A Conjunction is a part of Speech, that joyneth words and sentences together.

Of Conjunctions some be Copulatives : as, Et, que, quoque, ac, atque, nec, neque.

Disjunctives : as, Aut, ve, vel, seu, sive.

Discretives : as, Sed, quidem, autem, verò, at, ast.

Causals : as, Nam, namque, enim, etiam, quia, ut, quòd, quum, quoniam, **and quando set for quoniam.**

of a Noun and a Verb, as pedetentim, For pedem tendendo : **Of a Noun and an Adverb, as sapenumero** : **of a Noun and a Preposition, as denuo, of de novo** ; **of a Noun and a syllabical Particle, as tantisper** ; **of a Pronoun and a Preposition, as postea** ; **of two Verbs, as ilicet** ; **of a Verb and an Adverb, as ubiuis** ; **of two Adverbs, as tantummodo** ; **of an Adverb and a Preposition, as quoad** ; **of an Adverb and a Conjunction, as etiam.** Some are compounded of three words, as *quamobrem, quemadmodum, &c.*

SOME

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- Conditionals :** *as, Si, fin, modò, dum, dummodò.*
Exceptives : *as, Ni, nisi, quin, alioquin, præterquam.*
Interrogatives : *as, Ne, an, utrùm, necne, anne, nonne.*
Somewhat be < Illatives : *as, Ergo, ideò, igitur, quare, itaque, proin.*
Adversatives : *as, Etsi, quanquam, quamvis, licet, estò.* [in] *men*
Redditives to the same : *as, Tamen, atque.*
Electives : *as, Quàm, ac, atque.*
Diminutives : *as, Saltem, vel.*

OF A PREPOSITION.

A Preposition is a part of Speech most commonly set before other parts, either in Apposition: *as, Ad patrem :* or else in Composition: *as, Indoctus.*

These ¹ Prepositions following serve to the Accusative case.

Ad, To.	}	{	Adversus,	}	Against.
Apud, At.					
Ante, Before.			Adversum.		
Cis,	}	{	Extra, Without.	}	
Citra,			Intra, Within.		
Circum,	}	{	Inter, Between.	}	
Circa,			Infra, Beneath.		
Contra, Against.	}	{	Juxta, Beside or nigh to.	}	
Erga, Towards.			Ob, For.		

¹ Sanctius proves that of these Prepositions, *Prope, circiter, usque, versus* are only Adverbs. For when we say, *prope muros, prope seditionem ventum est,* and the like, the Accusative is governed of the Preposition *ad* understood. For otherwise *propior & propius, proximus & proxime* might be reckoned among the Prepositions, because we read *proximus te, Plaut. propius urbem propior montem, Sal. Rex proxime formam latrocinii, Liv.* The same might be said of *pridie & postridie*: for we say *pridie nonas, postridie kalendas,* understanding *post & ante.* We likewise say *procul urbem, procul muros, & procul mari, procul dubio,* where the Preposition *ad & ab* are understood. Which last is often expressed in Cicero; *as, procul à nobis.* And we use also *prope* with

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Pone, Behind.	{	Ultra, Beyond.
Per, By or through.		Præter, Beside.
Prope, Nigh.	{	Supra, Above.
Propter, For.		Circiter, About.
Secundum, } After.	{	Usque, Until.
Post, }		Secus, By.
Trans, On the fur-	{	Versus, Towards.
ther side.		Penes, In the power.

Where note, that Versus is set after his casual word: as, Londinum versus, towards London.

And likewise may penes be set also.

These Prepositions following serve to
the Ablative case.

A, ab, abs, From or fro.	{	Pro, For.
Cum, with.		Præ, Before or in com-
Coram, Before or in	{	parison.
presence.		Palam, Openly.
Clam, Privily.	{	Sine, }
De, }		Absque, }
E, }	{	without.
Ex, }		Tenus, Until or up to.

Where note that if the casual word joyned with Tenus be the Plural number, it shall be put in the Genitive case, and be set before Tenus: as, Aurium tenus, Up to the ears. Genuum tenus, Up to the knees.

Note also that the voices of Prepositions being set alone without their casual words, be not Prepositions, but are changed into Adverbs: as is aforesaid in the Adverb.

with an Ablative and a or ab; as, *prope à Sicilia, prope à muris habemus hostem*, &c. By which we may see that 'tis not *prope* which governs either case, but the Preposition expressed or understood. The same may be shewed of the other three; of which see more in the Latine Grammar. 2 Yet in Ovid we read *Pectoribus tenus*.

These

An Introduction of the

THESE PREPOSITIONS

following serve to both Cases.

* In with this Sign *To*, to the Accusative case: as, In urbem. Into the City. In without this Sign *To*, to the Ablative case: as, In te spes mea est, My hope is in thee. Sub noctem, A little before night. Sub iudice lis est. The matter is before the Judge. Super lapidem, upon a stone. Super viridi fronde, Upon a green leaf. Subter terram, Under the earth. Subter aquis, Under the water.

OF AN INTERJECTION.

An Interjection is a part of Speech which betokeneth a sudden passion of the mind under an imperfect voice.

Some are of Mirth: as, Evax, vah.

Some are of Sorrow: as, Heu, hei.

Dread: as, Atar.

Warbelling: as, Papæ.

Disdaining: as, Hem, vah.

Shunning: as, Apage.

Praising: as, Euge.

Scorning: as, Hui.

Exclamation: as, Proh Deum, atque hominum fidem.

Cursing: as, Væ, malum.

Laughing: as, Ha, ha, he.

Calling: as, Eho, ho, io.

Silence: as, Au, and such others.

† These Prepositions govern an Accusative, when a motion from one place to another is signified, otherwise an Ablative. But *in* is found sometimes with an Accusative where there is no motion, and with an Ablative where motion is signified. Examples of which see in the Latine Grammar. And hence it is, that several Verbs govern both an Accusative and an Ablative within, as *incidere in* as, Liv. *Incidere in* are. Cic,

THE CONCORDS
OF LATINE SPEECH.

IF the due joyning of words in Construction, it is to be understood, that in Latine Speech there be three Concordes: The first, between the Nominative case and the Verb: The second, between the Substantive and the Adjective: The third between the Antecedent and the Relative.

The first Concord.

When an English is given to be made in Latine, look out the principal Verb. If there be more Verbs than one in a Sentence, the first is the principal Verb, except it be the Infinitive mood; or hath before it a Relative: as, *that, whom, which*: or a Conjunction: as *ut, that; Cum, when; Si, if*; and such others.

When ye have found the Verb, ask this question: who? or what? and the word that answereth to the question shall be the Nominative case to the Verb; except it be a Verb impersonal which will have no nominative case. And the nominative shall in making and construing Latine be set before the Verb: except a question be asked, and then the Nominative is set after the Verb, or after the sign of the Verb: as, *ⁱ An as ² tu? Love; thou? ³ Venitne ⁴ Rex? Doth the King come?*

Likewise if the Verb be of the Imperative mood: as, *ⁱ Ama ² tu. Love thou: ³ Amato ⁴ ille, let him love.*

And sometime when this sign it, or there, cometh before the English of the Verb: as, *ⁱ Est ² liber*

1 Construction of words, which the Greeks call Syntax, is either simple & regular, or figurative & irregular. The regular Construction is that which follows the usual way of speaking, and is conformable to the Rules of Grammar. The figurative is that which recedes from both and if compared with the other, hath in it something redundant, deficient, or otherwise changed: but withal is more elegant, as having been studied by the best Authors. Of Construction also there are two parts, Concord and Regimen, or, the Agreement, and Government of words.

meus,

The Construction of the

meus, *It is my book.* ^b Venit ad me ^a quidam, *There came one to me.* And that casual word which cometh next after the Verb, and answereth to this question whom? or what? made by the Verb shall commonly be the Accusative case; except the Verb do properly govern another case after him to be construed withal: as, Si cupis ^a placere ^b magistro, ^a utere ^b diligentia; nec ^a sis tantus ^b cessator, ut ^b calcaribus ^a indigeas *If thou covet to please thy master, use diligence; and be not so slack, that thou shalt need spurs.*

A Verb personal agreeth with his nominative case in number and person: as, ^a Praeceptor ^b legit, ^a vos vero ^a negligitis. *The master readeth, and ye regard not.* Where note, the first person is more worthy than the second, and the second more worthy than the third.

Many Nominative cases singular, with a conjunction copulative coming between them, will have a Verb plural; which Verb plural shall agree with the nominative case of the most worthy person ¹: as, ^a Ego & ^a tu ^b sumus in tuto. *I and thou be in safeguard.* ^a Tu & ^a pater ^b periclitamini. *Thou and thy father are in jeopardy.* ^a Pater & ^a Praeceptor ^b accersunt re, *Thy father and thy master have sent for thee.*

When a Verb cometh between two Nominative cases of divers numbers, the Verb may indifferently accord with either of them, so that they be both of one person: as, Amantium ^a iræ, amoris ^a redintegratio ^b est, *The falling out of lovers is the renewing of love.* ^a Quid enim nisi ^a vota ^b supersunt? *For what remaineth saving onely prayers?* ^a Pectora percussit, ^a pectus quoque ^a robora ^b fiunt, *She stroke her breast, and her breast turned into oake also.*

Here note also that sometimes the Infinitive mood of a Verb, or else a whole clause afore-going, or else some member of a sentence may be the Nominative case to the Verb: as, ^a Diluculo surgere saluberrimum ^b est, *To arise betime in the morning is the*

¹ Sometimes the Verb agrees with the nearer Substantive though not of the worthier Person, as, & Ego & Cicero meus, flagitabit. Cic. Utrum vos an Cartha-

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most wholesome thing in the world. ^a Multum scire, vira
^b est jucundissima, To know much, is the most pleasant
 (or sweetest) life of all.

The second Concord.

When ye have an Adjective, ask this question, who? or what? and the word that answereth to the question, shall be the Substantive to it.

The Adjective, whether it be a Noun, Pronoun, or Participle, agreeth with his Substantive in case, gender, and number: as, ^a Amicus ^b certus in ^a re ^b incerta cernitur, A sure friend is tried in a doubtful matter. ^a Homo ^b armatus, A man armed. ^a Ager ^b colendus, A field to be tilled. ^b Hic ^a vir, This man. ^b Meus ^a herus est, It is my Master. ²

Where note that the Masculine gender is more worthy than the Feminine, and the Feminine more worthy than the Neuter. ³

Many Substantives singular, having a Conjunction copulative coming between them, will have an Adjective plural: which Adjective shall agree with the Substantive of the most worthy gender: as, ^a Rex & ^a Regina ^b beati, The King and Queen are blessed.

The third Concord.

When ye have a Relative, ask this question who? or what? and the word that answereth to the question, shall be the Antecedent to it.

The Antecedent most commonly is a word that goeth before the Relative, and is rehearsed again of the Relative.

The Relative agreeth with his Antecedent in Gender, Number, and Person: as, ^a Vir sapit ^b qui pauca loquitur, That man is wise that speaketh few things or words.

Carthaginenses principes orbis terrarum videamini, Liv. 2 Sometimes the Substantive is understood; as, *pauca te volo*, i.e. *verbis: brevi veniet*, i.e. *tempore: triste lupus Fabulus*, i.e. *negotium*. For heretofore *negotium* was used for *res*. See the figure Ellipsis. 3. 'Tis controverted among Grammarians whether the Feminine ought to be prefer'd before the Neuter. Linacer and Alvarez think the Neuter is to be prefer'd. Vossius is of the same opinion in his little Grammar, though in the other he proves the contrary. However in things inanimate the Adjective is usually put in the Neuter gender.

C

Some=

The Construction of the

Sometimes the Relative hath for his antecedent the whole reason that goeth before him, and then he shall be put in the Neuter gender and Singular number: as, ^a In tempore veni, ^b quod omnium rerum est primum, *I came in season, which is the chiefest thing of all.* But if the Relative be referred to two clauses or more, then the Relative shall be put in the plural number: as, ^a Tu multum dormis, & ^{aa} laepe potas, ^b quæ ambo sunt corpori inimica, *Thou sleepest much, and drinkest often, both which things are naught for the body.*

When this English that, may be turned into this English which, it is a Relative: otherwise it is a Conjunction; which is called in Latine ¹ quod or ut: and in making Latine, it may elegantly be put away by turning the Nominative case into the Accusative, and the Verb into the Infinitive ² mood: as, Gaudeo ^a quod tu bene ^b vales: Gaudeo ^a te bene ^b valere, *I am glad that thou art in good health.* Jubeo ^a ut tu ^b abeas: Jubeo ^a te ^b abire, *I bid that thou go hence.*

Many antecedents singular, having a Conjunction copulative between them, will have a Relative plural; which Relative shall agree with the antecedent of the most worthy gender: as, ^a Imperium & ^{aa} dignitas ^b quæ petiisti, *The rule and dignity which thou hast required.*

But in things not apt to have life, the Neuter gender is most worthy: yea, and in such case though the Substantives or Antecedents be of the Masculine or of the Feminine gender, and none of them of the Neuter: yet may the Adjective or Relative be put in the Neuter gender: as, ^a Arcus & ^{aa} calami sunt ^b bona, *The bow and arrows be good.* ^a Arcus & ^{aa} calami ^b quæ fregisti, *The bow and arrows which thou hast broken.*

The case of the ³ Relative.

When there cometh no Nominative case between the Relative and the Verb, the Relative

¹ Quod which is commonly taken for a Conjunction, is really the Neuter of the Relative qui, quæ, quod. See in the Latine Grammar the Remarks on the Conjunctions. ² The expression by the Infinitive is most elegant; though the other without sufficient reason is condemned by Sanctius. ³ The Relative Qui, quæ, quod, is most commonly to be considered as between two cases.

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Shall be the Nominative case to the Verb: as, *Miser est^a qui nummos^b admiratur*, *Wretched is that person which is in love with money.*

But when there cometh a Nominative case between the Relative and the Verb, the Relative shall be such case as the Verb will have after him: as, *Felix^b quem^{aa} faciunt aliena^a pericula cautum*, *Happy is he whom other mens harms do make to beware.*

As the Relative may be the Nominative case to the Verb, so it may be the Substantive to the Adjective that is joynd with him, or that cometh after him: as, *Divitias amare noli, quod omnium est^b sordidissimum*, *Love not thou riches, which to do is the most beggarly thing in the world.*

Nouns Interrogatives and Indefinites follow the Rule of the Relative: as, *Quis, uter, qualis, quantus, quotus, &c.* which evermore come before the Verb, like as the Relative doth: as, *Hei mihi! qualis erat? Talis erat, qualem nunquam^a vidi.*

Yet there is to be understood and noted, that the Relative is not alwaies governed of the Verb that he cometh before, but sometimes of the Infinitive mood that cometh after the Verb: as, *Quibus voluisti me gratias^a agere, egi*, *What persons thou wiltst me to thank, I have thanked.*

Sometimes of a Participle: as, *Quibus rebus^a adductus fecisti?* *With what things moved didst thou it?*

Sometimes of the Gerund: as, *Quæ nunc non est^a narrandi locus*, *Which things at this present is no time to tell.*

Sometimes of the Preposition set before him: as, *Quem^b in locum deducta res sit vides*, *Unto what*

cases of the same Substantive: And so it agrees with the former in gender and number, and with the latter in case. As, *Ultra eum locum quo in loco Germani confederant.* Cas. But usually the following case is understood, as being sufficiently expressed by the Relative. Sometimes on the contrary the Antecedent case is understood, and the latter expressed: as, *Populo ut placerent quas fecisset fabulas, for fabula placerent quas fabulas fecisset.* See more in the Latine Syntax.

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state the matter is now brought, thou seest.

Sometimes of the Substantive that it doth accord with: as, Senties, ^o qui ^a vir sum. *Thou shalt perceive what a fellow I am.* Albeit in this manner of speaking **qui** is an Indefinite, and not a Relative.

Sometimes of a Noun partitive or distributive: as, ^o Quarum rerum, ^a utram minus velim, non facile possum existimare, *Of the whi h two things whether I would with less will have, I cannot easily esteem.*

Sometimes it is put in the Genitive case, by reason of a Substantive coming next after him: as, ego illum non novi, ^o cujus ^a causa hoc incipis, *I know him not, for whose cause thou beginnest this matter.*

Sometimes it is otherwise governed of a Noun Substantive: as, Omnia tibi dabuntur, ^o quibus ^a opus habes, *All things shall be given thee which thou hast need of.*

Sometimes of an Adverb: as, ^o Cui utrum ^a obviam procedam, nondum statui, *Whom whether I will go to meet with, I have not yet determined*

Sometimes it is put in the Ablative case with this sign than. and is governed of the comparative degree coming after him: as, Utere virtute, ^o qua nihil est ^a melius, *Use vertue than the which nothing is better.*

Sometimes it is not governed at all, but is put in the Ablative case absolute: as, Quantus erat Julius Cæsar, ^o quo Imperatore, Romani, primum Brianniam ingressi sunt! *How worthy a man was Julius Cæsar, under whose conduct the Romans first entred into Britain!*

Also when it signifieth an instrument wherewith a thing is to be done, it is put in the Ablative case: as, Ferrum habuit, ^o quo se occideret, *He had a knife wherewith he would have slain himself.*

When a Relative cometh between two Substantives of divers genders, it may indifferently accord with either of them: ¹ as, ² Avis, ^o qua passer appellatur: or, ^o Avis, ^o qui passer appellatur, *The bird, which is called a sparrow.* Yea, though the Substantives

¹ If it agree with the former, it follows the analogy of the Latine Construction, and is to be considered as between two cases of the same Noun: as, *avis, qua (avis) appellatur.* If it agree with the latter, which is more elegant and usual, it follows the Greek construction; and is called an Hellenisme; of which see in the figures. But sometimes it happens that the Relative agrees with a gender or number that is understood, and not with the antec-

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be of diverse numbers also: as, *Estne-ea Lutetia,*
^bquam nos ^aParisiis dicimus? *Is not that called Lutetia,*
that we do call Paris? Or else, *Estne ea Lutetia,* ^bquos
 nos ^aParisiis dicimus?

Constructions of Nouns Substantives.

When two Substantives come together beto-
 kenning divers things, the latter shall be the
 Genitive case: ^aas, ^aFecundia ^bCiceronis, *The elo-*
quence of Cicero. ^aOpus ^bVirgilii, *The work of Virgil.*
^aAmator ^bstudiorum, *A lover of studies.* ^aDogma ^bPla-
 tonis, *The opinion of Plato.* But if they belong both
 to one thing, they shall be put both in one case:
 as, ^aPater meus ^bvir, amat ^ame ^bpuerum, *My Father,*
being a man, loveth me a child.

When the English of this word *res* is put with
 an Adjective, we may put away *res*, and put the Adje-
 ctive in the Neuter gender, like a Substantive: as,
^amulta me ^bimpeccaverunt, *Many things have tempted me.*
 And being so put, it may be the Substantive to an
 Adjective: as, ^apaucalis ^bsimilia, *A few things like un-*
to these. ^aNonnulla ^bhujusmodi, *many things of like sort.*

An Adjective in the Neuter gender, put alone
 without a Substantive standeth for a Substantive,
 and may have a Genitive case after him, as if it
 were a Substantive: as, ^aMultum ^blucris, *Much*
gain. ^aQuantum ^bnegotii? *How much business?* ^aId
^boperis, *that work.*

Words importing inditment of any quality or
 property, to the praise or dispraise of a thing,
 coming after a Noun Substantive, or a Verb
 Substantive, may be put in the Ablative case,

antecedent which is expressed; as *Daret ut catenis fatale monstrum, qua gene-*
rosius periret quarens, &c. Hor. Where the relative *qua* is of the feminine
 gender, because it relates to Cleopatra who is there spoken of, and not
 to *monstrum* which is of the neuter gender. So *si tempus est ullum jure ne-*
sandi homines, qua multa sunt. Cic. Where *qua* relates to *tempora* understood.
 Sometimes also it agrees with a Substantive taken from the sense of the pre-
 ceding period, as *Inter alia prodigia etiam carne pluit, quem imbrem,* &c. Liv.
 See more in the figure of Syllepsis. 2 Sometimes this genitive governs
 also another genitive; as *Qua sit hominum querela frontis tua,* Cic. *Magnam*
partem laudis hujus rex ad Libonium esse venturam.

The Construction of the

or in the ¹ Genitive : as, ^a Puer ^b bona indolis; or ^a Puer ^b bonæ indolis, *a child of a good towardsness*: ^a Puer ^b boni ingenii; or ^a Puer ^b bono ingenio, *a child of a good wit*.

² Opus and usus, when they be Latine for need, require an ablative case : as, ^a Opus est mihi tuo ^b iudicio, *I have need of thy judgment*. Viginti ^b minis ^a usus est mihi filio, *My son hath need of twenty pounds*.

Constructions of Adjectives.

The Genitive case.

Adjectives that signifie desire, knowledge, remembrance, ignorance, or forgetting, & such other like, require a genitive case: as, ^a Cupidus ^b auri, *Covetous of money*. ^a Peritus ^b belli, *Expert of warfare*. ^a Ignarus ^b omnium, *Ignorant of all things*. ^a Fidens ^b animi, *Bold of heart*. ^a Dubius ^b mentis, *Doubtful of mind*. ^a Memor ^b Præteriti, *Mindfull of that is past*. Reus ^b furti, *Accused of theft*.

Nouns & Participles, and certain interrogatives, with certain Nouns of number, require a Genitive case: as, Aliquis, uter, neuter, nemo, nullus, solus, unus, medius, quisque, quisquis, quicunque, quidam, quis for aliquis, or quis an Interrogative: as, Unus, duo, tres, Primus, secundus, tertius, &c. as. ^a Aliquis ^b nostrum ^a Primus ^b omnium.

When a question is asked, the answer in Latine must be made by the same case of a Noun, Pronoun, or Participle, and by the same tense of a verb that the question is asked by: as, ^a Cujus est fundus? ^b Vicini. Quid ^a agitur in ludo literario? ^b Studetur. Except a question be asked by Cujus ja, jum; as, ^a Cuius est sententia? ^b Ciceronis. Or by a word that may govern divers cases: as, ^b Quanti ^a emissi librum? ^{bb} Parvo. Or except I must answer by one of these Possessives, Meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester: as, ^a Cujus est domus? non ^b vestra, sed ^{bb} nostra.

¹ The Genitive in these Constructions is the same as between two Substantives: and the Ablative is governed by a Preposition understood. See the Latine Syntax. ² Of opus and usus, See the Latine Syntax. ³ The Genitive of the Partitive Comparative and Superlative is governed of ex numero, or by the same Substantive understood. As, *Virginum sapientissima*, for

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Nouns of the 4 comparative and the Superlative degree, being put partitively, that is to say, having after them this English of, or among, require a Genitive case: as, ^bAurium ^amollior est sinistra, *Of the eares, the left is the softer.* Cicero ^bOratorum ^aeloquentissimus, *Cicero the most eloquent of Orators.*

Nouns of the comparative degree, having than or by after them, do cause the word following to be the Ablative case: as, ^aFrigidior ^bglacie, *More cold than ice.* ^aDoctior ^bmulto, *Better learned by a great deal.* Uno ^bpede ^aaltior, *Higher by a foot.*

The Dative case.

Adjectives that betoken profit or disprofit, likeness or unlikeness, pleasure: submitting, or belonging to any thing, require a Dative case: as, Labor ^aest ^auti ^bis ^bcorpori, *Labour is profitable to the body.* ^aAequalis ^bHectori, *Equal to Hector.* ^aIdoneus ^bbello, *Fitted for war.* ^aIucundus ^bomnibus, *Pleasant to all persons.* ^bParenti ^asupplex, *Suppliant to his father.* ^bMihi proprium, *Proper to me.*

Likewise Nouns adjectives of the passive signification in bilis, and Participles in dus: as, ^aFlebilis, ^{aa}flendus ^bomnibus, *To be lamented of all men.* ^aFormidabilis, ^{aa}formidandus ^bhosti, *To be feared of his enemy.*

The Accusative case.

The s measure of length, breadth, or thickness of any thing, is put after Adjectives in the Accusative case, and sometime in the Ablative case: as, Turris ^aalta ^bcentum pedes, *A tower an hundred feet high.* Arbor ^alata ^btres digitos, *A tree three fingers broad.* Liber ^acrassus ^btres pollices, *A book three inches thick.*

for *Virgo virginum sapientissima*, or *ex numero Virginum*. 4 Several other Adjectives in imitation of the Greeks govern a Genitive case, especially among the Poets. As, *Lassus viarum, felix ac libera legum, vini somnique benignus.* *Miror te purgatum illius mortis.* *Tauper argenti*, and the like. 5 The Noun of measure hath sometimes a Genitive, but in that case it depends on some general word understood. As, *Areola longa pedum denum*, where *mensura, spatium, or longitudo* is understood.

The Construction of the

The Ablative Case.

A DJECTIVES signifying fulness, emptiness, plenty, or wanting, require an ¹ Ablative case, and sometimes a genitive: as, Copiosus^a abundans. Crura^b tithymol^a plena. Vacuus^b irā. ^b irā, ab irā. Nulla epistola^a inanis^b re aliquā. Ditissimus^b agri. Stultorum^a plena sunt omnia. Quis, nisi^b mentis^a inops, oblatum respuat aurum? Integer^b vitæ, scelerisque^a purus, non eget Mauri jaculis nec arcu. Expers^b omnium^a orou^a inane^b animæ.

These Adjectives, Dignus, indignus, præditus, captus, contentus, with such others, will have an ² Ablative case: as, Dignus^a honore. Captus^b oculis. Virtute^a præditus. Paucis^a contentus.

Where note that Dignus, indignus, and contentus may instead of the Ablative case have an Infinitive Mood of a Verb: as, Dignus^a laudari, Worthy to be praised. Contentus in pace^b vivere, Content to live in peace.

Constructions of the Pronoun.

These Genitive cases of the Primitives, Mei, tui, sui, nostri, & vestri, be used when suffering or passion is signified: as, Pars^a tui. Amor^b mei. But when possession is signified, Meus, tuus, suus, noster and estis be used: as, Ars^a tua. Imago^b tua.

These Genitive cases, Nostrum, vestrum, be used after Distributives, Partitives, Comparatives, & Superlatives: as, Nemo^b vestrum. Aliquis^b nostrum. Major^a vestrum. Maximus natu^b nostrum.

Construction of the Verb: and first with The Nominative case.

Sum, forem, fio, existo, and certain Verbs passives: as, Dicor, vocor, talutor, appellor, habeor, existimor, videor, with other like, will have such case

¹ This Ablative is governed of a Preposition understood. For *vacuus curi*, is for *à curi*. *Laude dignus* for *de laude*. Sometimes also the Preposition is expressed; as, *locus à frumento copiosus*. Cic. *Liber à delictis*. Idem. *Inops à verbis, ab amicis*. Idem. The Genitive depends on a General Noun understood, as, *capit, negotiorum, rei*, &c. So *vacuus curatissimo*, is for *re curatissimo*, as we

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after them, as they have before them : 3 *as*, ^a *Fama*
^a *est* ^b *malum*, *Fame is an evil thing.* ^a *Malus* *culturâ*
^a *fit* ^b *bonus*, *An evil person by due ordering or gover-*
nance is made good. ^a *Cræsus* ^a *vocatur* ^b *dives*, *Cræsus*
is called rich. ^a *Horatius* ^a *salutatur* ^b *Poeta*, *Horace is*
saluted by the name of a Poet. *Malo* ^a *re* ^a *divitem* ^a *esse*
quam haberi. *I had rather thou wert rich indeed, than*
so accounted.

Also Verbs that betoken bodily moving, going,
 resting, or doing, which be properly called Verbs of
 gesture : *as*, *eo*, *incedo*, *curro*, *te eo*, *appareo*, *bito*,
cubo, *studeo*, *dormio*, *somnio*, and such other like, *as*,
 they have before them a Nominative case of the Doer
 or sufferer ; so may they have after them a Nominative
 case of a Noun or Participle, declaring the man-
 ner of circumstance of the doing or suffering : *as*,
^a *Incedo* ^b *claudus*, *I go lame.* ^a *Petrus* ^a *dormit* ^b *se-*
curus, *Peter sleepeth void of care.* ^a *Tu* ^a *cubas* ^b *supi-*
nus, *Thou liest in bed with thy face upward.* ^a *Somnias*
^b *vigilans*, *Thou dreamest waking.* ^a *Studero* ^b *stans*,
Study thou standing. And likewise in the Accusative
 case : *as*, *Non decet* ^a *quenquam* ^a *meiere* ^b *curren-*
tem, *aut inandentem*, *It doth not become any man to pisse*
running, or eating.

And generally, when the word that goeth before
 the Verb, and the word that cometh after the Verb
 belong both to one thing that is to say, have re-
 spect either to other, or depend either of other, they
 shall be put both in one case, whether the Verb be
 transitive or intransitive, of what kind soever the
 Verb be : *as*, ^a *Loquor* ^b *frequens*, *I speak often.*
^a *Taceo* ^a *multus*, *I hold my peace much.* ^a *Scribo* *epi-*
stolas ^b *rarissimas*, *I write letters very seldom.* *Ne* ^a *as-*
cesceas ^a *hibere vinum* ^b *jejunus*, *accustom not thy self*
to drink Wine next thy heart, or not having eaten some-
what before.

we find in Thædrus, *res cibi* for *cibus*, and in Plautus, *Res voluptatum*, for
voluptates. 2 And sometimes also a Genitive ; *as*, *Contentus libertatis*. Liv. *Su-*
scipe curam & cogitationem dignissimam tua virtutis. Cic. *Indignus averum.* Id.
 But the construction with an Ablative is most natural. 3 The reason why
 these Verbs change nothing in the construction is because they mark only
 the union and connection of words, and the respect they have one to another.
 If we meet with a Genitive case after these Verbs, they have nevertheless
 the same case after as before them, but the same word is understood, *as*,
Hic liber est Petri, that is, *Hic liber est liber Petri.*

The Construction of the

The Genitive case.

This Verb *Sum*, when it betokeneth or importeth possession, owing, or otherwise pertaining to a thing, as betoken, property, duty or guise, it causeth the Noun, Pronoun, or Participle following to be put in the Genitive case: as, *Hæc vestis^a est^b patris*, *This garment is my fathers.* ¹ *Insipientis^a est^b dicere*, *non putāram*, *I is the property of a foole to say, I had not thought.* *Extremæ^a est^b dementiæ discere dediscenda*, *It is a point of the greatest folly in the world to learne things that must afterward be learned otherwise.* *Orantis^a est^b nihil nisi cœlestia cogitare*, *It is the duty of a man that is saying his prayers, to have mind on nothing but heavenly things.* Except that these Pronouns, *Meus*, *tuus*, *suus*, *notter*, and *vester*, shall in such manner of speaking be used in the Nominative case²: as, *Hic codex^a est^b meus* *This book is mine.* *Hæc domus^a est^b vestra*, *This house is yours.* *Non^a est^b mentiri^b meum*, *It is not my guise (or property) to lie.* *Nostrium^a est^b injuriam non inferre*, *It is our parts not to do wrong.* *Tuum^a est^b omnia juxta pati*, *it is thy part (or duty) to suffer all things alike.*

Verbs that betoken to esteem or regard, require a³ Genitive case betokening the value: as, *Parvi^a ducitur probitas*, *Honesty is reckoned little worth.* *Maximæ^a penditur nobilitas*, *Nobleness of birth is very much regarded.*

Verbs of accusing, condemning, warning, punishing, quitting, or assailing will have a Genitive case of the crime, or of the cause, or of the thing that one is accused, condemned, or warned of: or else an Ablative case, most commonly without a Preposition: as, *Hic^b furti se^a alligat*, *vel^{bb} furto*. ^aAd-

¹ In this Construction with a Genitive a Substantive is understood, on which it depends. As, *Sum ejus opinio*, that is, *Vir*, *Philosophus*, *Doctor*. *Non est Regi*, that is, *officium*. *Hæc vestis est patri*, that is, *hæc vestis est vestis patri*. ² The reason of this is, because they are Adjectives and agree with the Substantive in the Nominative case. ³ These Genitives depend on the common word *preti* understood. As, *Parvi ducitur probitas*, that is, *parvi æris pretio*. ⁴ The Genitives also in these Constructions depend on the common word, as *actione*, *crimine*, *causa*, *pœna*, and the like. As, *Accessere Majestati*, that is, *crimine Majestatis*; and the Ablative is governed of a Preposition

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monuit ^b errati, *vel* ^{bb} errato, ^b De pecuniis repetundis ^a damnatus est.

Satago, ⁵ misereor, ⁶ miseresco, *requisite* a Genitive case: *as*, ^b Rerum suarum ^a satagit, ^a Miterere ^b mei Deus.

Reminiscor, obliviscor, recorder, and Memini *will have a Genitive, or an Accusative case: as*, ^a Reminiscor ^b historiarum. ^a Obliviscor ^b carminis. ^a Recorder ^b pueritiam. ^a Obliviscor ^b lectionem. ^a Memini ^b tui, *vel* ^{bb} te, *I remember thee.* ^a Memini ^b de te, *I speak of thee.* ^a Egeo, *or* ^a indigeo ^b tui, *or* ^{bb} te. ^a Potior ^b urbis, *I conquer the city.* ^a Potior ^b voto, *I obtain my desire.*

The Dative Case.

A *ll manner of Verbs put acquisitively, that is to say, with these tokens to or for after them, will have a Dative case: as*, non ^b omnibus ^a dormio, *I sleep not to all men.* ^b Huic ^a habeo, non ^b tibi, *I have it for this man and not for thee.*

To this rule do also belong Verbs betokening Profit or disprofit: as, Commodo, incommodo, noceo.

Compare: as, Comparo, compono, confero.

Give or restore: as, Dono, reddo, refero.

Promise or to pay: as, Promitto, polliceor, solvo.

C *ommand or shew: as*, Impero, indico, monstro.

Trust: as, Fido, confido, fidem habeo.

Obeys or to be against: as, Obedio, aduler, repugno.

Threaten or to be angry with: as, Minor, indignor, irascor.

Also Sum, *with his compounds, except* Possum.

Also Verbs compounded with iatis, bene and male: *as*,

Satisfacio, benefacio, malefacio: *Finally, certain*

Verbs compounded with these Prepositions, Præ,

ad, cón, sub, ante, post, ob, in, and inter will have a

Dative case: as, Præluceo, adiaceo, conducno, sub-

sition understood; Which is sometimes expressed; *as*, *Damnatus de Majestate.* Cic. ⁵ *Re um suarum, satagit*, is for *agit sat rerum suarum*, where *sat* is instead of an Accusative, coming from *satis* which is an old Noun, as *magis* and *potius*. ⁶ *Misereor* is read with a Dative, but not amongst the purest Authors. ⁷ The Accusative is the regular Construction of verbs Actives, and the Genitive depends on a Substantive understood. *As*, *Memini malorum*, that is, *memoriam malorum.* *Venis in mentem illius dies*: that is, *recordatio illius dies.*

oleo,

The Construction of the

loleo, antestor, polihabeo, obijcio, insulto, intersero.

This Verb *sum*, *es*, *sui*, may oftentimes be set for *habeo*, and then the word that seemeth in the English to be the Nominative case, shall be put in the Dative, and the word that seemeth to be the Accusative case, shall be the Nominative: as, *Est mihi mater*, I have a mother: *Est mihi argentum*, I have no money. But if *sum* be the Infinitive Mood, this Nominative shall be turned into the Accusative: as, *Scio te habere argentum*, I know thou hast no money.

Also when *sum* hath after him a Nominative case, and a Dative, the word that is the Nominative case, may be also the Dative: so that *sum* may in such manner of speaking be construed with a double Dative case: as, *Sum tibi presidio*, I am to thee a safeguard. *Hac res est mihi voluptati*, This thing is to me a pleasure.

And not onely *sum*, but also many other Verbs may in such manner of speaking have a double Dative case, one of the person, and another of the thing: as, *Do tibi veritem pignori*, I do thee a safeguard. *Verto hoc tibi vitio*, I turn this to thee a fault. *Hoc tu tibi laudi ducis*, This thou turnest to thee a praise.

The Accusative case.

VERBS TRANSITIVES are all such as have after them an Accusative case of the doer or sufferer, whether they be Active, Commune, or Deponent: as, *Ullus prompces facit*, Some one makes quickly. *Lucantur viros*, They praise the men. *Largitur pecuniam*, He gives money.

Also Verbs Neuters may have an Accusative case of their own signification: as, *Adormis somnum*, I do sleep. *Gaudeo vitam*, I do rejoice in life.

Verbs of asking, teaching, and araying, will have two Accusative cases; one of the sufferer, and another of the thing: as, *Do te pecuniam*, I do thee money. *Docebo te litteras*, I will teach thee letters. *Quod te iamdudum hortor*, That which I have long since exhorted thee to.

¹ Such *re habeo*, *do*, *verto*, *tribuo*, *duco*, *relinquo*, *puto*, and some others.
² Hither may be referred these expressions, *Est mihi nomen Petrus*, *Cui nunc cognomen Iulius*: Though we say also by apposition, *cui cognomen Iulius*. Or with a Genitive *Cognomen Iuli* as *Flumen Rheni*. ³ As also when they are taken in a Metaphorical sense; as, *Ambulare maria*, & *terras navigare*. Cic. *Ardebat Alexia*. Virg. The reason of this construction see in the Latine Syntax. ⁴ Here, the Preposition 'tis omitted, as Sanætius observes; because it would cause an ambiguity, as if one say, *tetigi illum cum hastâ*,

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The Ablative ⁴ case.

ALL Verbs require an Ablative case of the instrument, put with this sign with before it, or of the cause, or of the manner of doing: as, ^a Ferit eum ^b gladio. ^a Iaceo ^b metu. Summa ^b eloquentia causam ^a egit.

The word of price is put after Verbs in the Ablative case: as, ^a Vendidi aurum. ^a Emptus sum ^b argento: Except these Genitives, when they be put alone without ⁵ Substantives, Tanti, quanti, pluris, minoris, tantivis, tantidem, quantivis, quantiliber, quanticumque: as, ^b Quanti ^a mercatus es hunc equum? Certe ^b pluris quam ^a vellem. Saving that after Verbs of price we shall alwaies use these Adverbs, Carius, vilis, melius, and peius, in stead of their casualls.

Verbs of plentie or scarceness, filling, emptying, loading, or unloading, will have an Ablative case: as, ^a Attilius ^b opibus. ^a Cares ^b virtute. ^a Expleo te ^b fabulis. ^a Spoliavit me ^b bonis omnibus. ^a Oneras stomachum ^b cibo. ^a Levabo te hoc ^b onere. Likewise Utor, fungor, fruor, potior, lator, gaudeo, dignor, impertio, 7 impertior.

Verbs that betoken receiving, or distance, or taking away, will have an Ablative case, with à, ab, è, ex, or de: as, ^a Accepit literas ^b à Petro. ^a Audivi ^b ex longè. Longè ^a distat ^b à nobis. ^a Eripui te ^b è malis. And this Ablative after Verbs of taking away may be turned into the Dative: as, ^a Subtraxit ^b mihi cingulum. ^a Eripuit ^b vitam ⁸

Verbs of comparing or exceeding, may have an Ablative case of the word that signifieth the measure of exceeding: as, ^a Præfero hunc multis ^b gradibus, I prefer this man by many degrees. ^b Paulo intervallo illum ^a superat. He is beyond the other, but a little space.

hastâ, it might be doubted whether you touched him and his lance, or him with a lance. 5 But here a word of the Ablative case is understood; as, *Pluris quam vellem*, for *pretio pluris auri quam vellem*. 6 This construction as well as the former depends on a Preposition understood; which sometimes is expressed; as, *Hæc à custodibus militum vacabat hora*. Cæf. 7. See more of these in the Latine Syntax. 8 There are other constructions like these, where the Preposition is understood; as, *Cavere mihi* for *à malo*, *Cibo prohibere* & *teſto*. Cic. *Libèrare, curâ, infamiâ*. Idem, &c.

The Construction of the.

A Noun or a Pronoun Substantive, joyned with a Participle expressed or understood, and having none other word whereof it may be governed, it shall be put in the Ablative ¹ case absolute: as, ^a Rege ^b veniente, hostes fugerunt, *The King coming, the enemies fled.* ^a Me ^b duce, vinces, *I being captain, thou shalt overcome.*

And it may be resolved by any of these words, Dum, cum, quando, si, quanquam, postquam: as, ^a Rege ^b veniente; *id est*, Dum veniret Rex. ^a Me ^b duce; *id est*, Si ego dux fuero.

Constructions of Passives.

A Verb Passive will have after him an Ablative case with a ² Preposition or sometimes a Dative of the doer: as, Virgilius ^a legitur ^b à me. ^a Ibi fama ^a petatur. And the same Ablative or Dative shall be the Nominative case to the Verb, if it be made by the Active: as, ^a Ego ^b lego Virgilium. ^a Petas ^b tu famam.

³ Gerunds.

Gerunds and Supines will have such cases as the Verbs that they come of: as, Otium ^a scribendi ^b literas. Ad ^a consulendum ^b tibi. ^a Auditum ^b Poetas.

When the English of the Infinitive mood cometh after any of these Nouns Substantives, Studium, causa, tempus, gratia, otium, occasio, libido, spes, opportunitas, voluntas, modus, ratio,

¹ This Ablative, though called absolute, is alwaies governed by a Preposition understood. As, *Me consule*, that is *sub me consule*. *Reginā venturā*, that is *de Reginā venturā*. See more in the Latine Syntax. ² Here the case is not governed of the Passive but of the Prepositions. For the Passive hath no need but of a Nominative to make its Construction perfect. As, *Aman-tur boni*. If *ab omnibus* is added, 'tis *ab* that governs the case, and not *aman-tur*. And that the Passives are indifferant to this regimen, may appear from Tully's using *per* and *ab* promiscuously; as, *Nisi ab im-piis expulsus essem, & per bonos recusatus*. *De mercenario nisi jam aliquid factum est per Flaccum, fiet à me*. ³ Concerning the nature of Gerunds see the Latine Grammar.

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gestus, satietas, potestas, licentia, consuetudo, consilium, vis, norma, amor, cupido, locus, and others like, if the Verb should be of the **Active** voce, it shall be made by the **Gerund** in *di*: And the same **Gerund** in *di*, is used also after certain **Adjectives**: as, ^a Cupidus ^b visendi. ^a Certus ^b eundi. ^a Peritus ^b jaculandi. ^a Gnarus ^b bellandi.

When ye have an **English** of the **Participle** of the present tense, with this sign *or* with, coming after a **Noun** **Adjective**, it shall in **Latine**-making be put in the **Gerund** in *do*: as, ^a Defectus sum ^b ambulando, *I am wearie of walking.*

Also the **English** of the **Participle** of the **Present** tense coming without a **Substantive**, with this sign *in* or *by* before him, shall in **Latine**-making be put in the **Gerund** in *do*: as, ^a Caesar, ^b dando, ^b sublevando, ^b ignoscendo, gloriam ^a adeptus est. ^b In apparando totum hunc ^a consumunt diem. And the same **Gerund** in *do* is used either without a **Preposition**, or with one of these **Prepositions**, *A*, *ab*, *de*, *e*, *ex*, *cum*, *in*, *pro*: as, ^a Deterrent ^a ^b bibendo. ^a *Ab* ^b amando. ^a Cogitat ^a ^b edendo. ^a Ratio bene scribendi ^a ^b cum loquendo conjuncta est.

The **English** of the **Infinitive** mood, coming after a reason, and shewing the cause of a reason, may be put in the **Gerund** in *dum*: as, ^a Dies mihi satis fit ^a ^b ad ^b agendum, vereor, *I fear that a whole day will not be enough for me to do my business.*

The **Gerund** in *dum* is used after one of these **Prepositions**, *Ad*, *ob*, *propter*, *inter*, *ante*: as ^a *Ad* ^b capiendum hostes. ^a *Ob* (*vel* ^a *propter*) ^b redimendum captivos. ^a *Inter* ^b cœnandum. ^a *Ante* ^b damnandum.

And when ye have this **English** *must* or *ought* in a reason, where it seemeth to be made by this Verb *oportet*, it may be put in the **Gerund** in *dum*, with this Verb *est* set impersonally; and then the word that seemeth in the **English**, to be the **Nominative** case, shall be put in the **Dative**: as, ^a Abeundum est ^b mihi, *I must go hence.*

Supines.

The Construction of the

Supines.

The first Supine hath his Active Signification, and is put after Verbs and Participles, that betoken moving to a place: as, *Locutus sum.* ^a *Spe-*
ctatum. ^a *adversum te e-* ^a *is amici.*

The latter Supine hath his passive Signification, and is put after Nouns Adjectives: as, *ignus,* ^a *ignus,* ^a *indignus,* ^a *torpis.* ^a *fecit s.* ^a *beliv.* ^a *facis.* ^a *ediosus,* ^a *mirabilis.* ^a *optimus,* and such like. And the same Supine may also be turned into the Infinitive mood Passive: as it may be indifferently laid in Latine, ^a *Facile* ^a *factu,* or ^a *Facile* ^a *heri.* ^a *Facile* ^a *to* ^a *be done.* ^a *Turpe* ^a *dictu,* or, *Turpe* ^a *dici,* *Unbonest to be spoken.*

The Time.

Nouns that betoken part of time, be commonly put in the Ablative case: as, ^a *Nocte* ^a *vigilas.* ^a *Luce* ^a *claus.* But Nouns that betoken continual term of time, without ceasing or intermission, be commonly used in the Accusative ^a case: as, *Sexaginta* ^a *annos* ^a *natus.* ^a *Hyemem* ^a *totam* ^a *stertis.*

Space of place.

Nouns that betoken space between place and place, be commonly put in the Accusative case: as, ^a *Pedem* ^a *hinc* ^a *ne* ^a *discelleris,* *Go not thou a foot from this ^a place.*

A Place.

Nouns Appellatives or Names of great Places, be put with a Preposition, if they follow a Verb that signifieth, *In a place,* *To a place,* *From a place* or *By a place*: as, ^a *Vivo* ^a *in Anglia.* ^a *Veni* ^a *per Galliam* ^a *in Italiam.* ^a *Proficiscor* ^a *ex urbe.*

In a place or *at a place,* if the place be a proper

¹ Here the Ablative and Accusative both are governed of Prepositions understood, which with the Accusative is often expressed; as *Intra annos quatuordecim,* *Cæf. Paucos ante menses, aliquot post annos.* ² Nouns of measure have sometimes a Genitive; *Pyramides latæ pedum septuaginta.* *Plin.* But a general word is understood of which it is governed, as *Mensurâ, spatij,* or *longitudine.* ³ And frequently too without a Preposition; as, *Sardiniam veni,* *Cæsar.* *Ægypto remansit.* *Tac.*

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4 name of the first or second Declension, and the singular number, it shall be put in the Genitive case : as, ^a Vixit ^b Londini. ^a Studuit ^b Oxoniæ.

And these Nouns, Humi, domi, militiæ, belli, be likewise used : as, ^a Procumbit ^b humi hos. ^b Militiæ ^a enutritus est. ^b Domi ^{bb} bellicque otiosi ^a vivitis.

But if the place be of the third Declension : or the plural number it shall be put in the Dative, or in the Ablative case : as, ^a Militavit ^b Carthagini, or ^{bb} Carthaginæ. ^b Athenis ^a natus est. Likewise we say, ^b Ruri, or ^{bb} Rure ^a educatus est.

To a place, if the place be a proper name, it shall be put in the Accusative case without a Preposition : as, ^a Eo ^b Romam. Likewise, ^a Confero me ^b domum. ^a Recipio me ^b rus.

From a place or By a place if the place be a proper name, it shall be put in the Ablative case without a Preposition : as, ^a Discellit ^b Londino. ^a I profectus est ^b Londino (vel per Londinum) Cantabrigiam. Domus and Rus be likewise used : as, ^a Abiit ^b domo. ^b Rure ^a reversus est.

Impersonals.

A Verb Impersonal hath no Nominative & case before him ; and this word it or there is commonly his sign : as, Decet, it becometh. ^a Oportet ^b aliquem esse. There must be some body. But if he hath neither of these two words before him, then the word, that seemeth to be the Nominative case, shall be such case as the Verb Impersonal will have after him : as, ^b Me ^a oportet, I must. ^b Tibi ^a licet, Thou mayest.

7 Interest, refert, and est for interest, require a Genitive case of all casual words, except Meâ, tuâ, suâ, nostrâ, vestrâ, and cuiâ, the Ablative cases of the

4 These Nouns are sometimes found with a Preposition ; as, *Naves longas in Hispali faciendas curavit.* Cæf. *In Alexandria* Cic. And on the contrary Names of Provinces in the Genitive ; as, *Sicilia cum essent.* 5 Here the Preposition *in* is understood. And the Preposition sometimes is expressed ; as, *Cursus ad Brundisum.* Cic. See more at large of these Constructions in the Latine Syntax. 6 These Verbs which are called Impersonals have sometimes a Nominative expressed ; as, *Non te hac pudet ?* Ter. *Quem neque pudet quicquam.* Idem : but alwaies understood ; as, *Decet for hac res decet.* 7 Some will have these cases to be Accusatives of the Neuter Gender ; as, *Inter est meâ* for *inter mea negotia.* Others Ablatives of the Feminine Gender ; as, *Refert meâ* for *in re meâ.* See the Latine Syntax.

Pro-

The Construction of the

Pronouns possessives : as, ^a Interest ^bonium recte agere. ^b *Ita* ^a refert reipsum nōsse.

Certain Impersonals require a Dative case : as, Libet, licet, parer, liquet, constar, placet, expedit, prodest, sufficit, vacat, accidit, convenit, contingit, and other like. Some will have an Accusative case only : as, Delectat, decet, juvat, oportet. Some beside the Accusative case will have also a Genitive : as, ^{bb} Nostri ^c nolinet ^a poenitet. ^b Me ^c civitatis ^a taderet. ^a Pudet ^b me ^{bb} negligentia. ^a Misceat ^b me ^{bb} tui. ^b Me ^b illorum ^a miserecit.

Verbs Impersonals of the Passive voice, being formed of Neuters, do govern such cases as the Verbs Neuters which they come of : as, Parcatur ^b sumptui *Let cost be spared.* Because we say, ^a Parcamus ^b pecuniam, *Let us spare cost.*

A Verb Impersonal of the Passive voice hath like case as other Verbs Passive have : as, ^a Beneficit multis ^b à principe. Yet many times the case is not expressed, but understood : as, Maximā vi ^a certatur ; *subaudi* ^b ab his.

When a deed is signified to be done of many, the Verb being a Verb Neuter, we may well change the Verb Neuter into the Impersonal in tur : as, ^b in ignem posita est. ^a fletur.

A Participle.

Participles govern such cases as the Verbs that they come of : as, ^a Fruiturus ^b amicis. ^a Consulens ^b tibi. ^a Diligendus ^b ab omnibus.

Here note, that Participles may four manner of ways be changed into Nouns: the first is when the voice of a Participle is construed with another case than the Verb that it cometh of : as, ^a Appetens ^b vini, *Greedy of wine.*

The second, when it is compounded with a Preposition, which the Verb that it cometh of cannot be compounded withal : as, Indoctus, innocens.

That Participles become Nouns, when they are compounded with a Preposition, and when they are compared, is the Opinion of Sanctius. But Vossius maintains the contrary, and says that *Inferante Pamphilo in Terence*, and *Inscientibus nobis*, are Participles, and are the same as, *me sperante, me sciente*. The same is that of Horace, *Dicam indictum ore alieno*. And as to their comparison, we find in Tully, *Habeas eos à me commendatissimos*,

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The third when it formeth all the degrees of comparison : as, Amans, amantior, amantissimus : Doctus, doctior, doctissimus.

The fourth, when it hath no respect, nor expresses difference of time : as, Homo laudatus, *Aman* laudabile. Puer amandus, *id est*, amari dignus, *A child* worthy to be loved. And all these are properly called Nouns participles.

Participles when they be changed into Nouns require a Genitive ² case : as, ^a Fugitans ^b litium. ^a Indoctus ^b pitæ. ^a Cupientissimus ^b tui. ^b Lactis ^a abundans.

These participial voices, Perosus, exosus, pertæsus, have alwayes the Native signification, when they govern an Accusative case, as, Exosus ^b scævitiæ. *Hating cruelty.* ^b Vitæ ^a pertæsus, *Wearry of life.*

The Adverb.

Adverbs of quantity, time and place, do require a Genitive ³ case : as, ^a Multum ^b lucri. ^a Tunc ^b temporis. ^b Ubique ^b gentium.

Certain Adverbs will have a Dative Case, like as the Nouns that they come of : as, Venit ^a obviam ^a illi. Canit ^a similiter ^b huic

These Datives be used adverbially, Tempori, luci, velperi : as, Tempori surgendum. Velperi cubandum. Luci laborandum.

Certain Adverbs will have an Accusative case of the Preposition that they come of : as, ^a Propius ^a urbem. ^a Proxime ^b castra.

Where note that Prepositions, when they be set without a case, or else do form the degrees of comparison, be changed into Adverbs.

distissimus; and in another place, *Tu sic habes me à causis nunquam districtioris fuisse.* These and several others Vossius maintains to be Participles because they denote time as much as their positives. 2 This regimen is the same as that of two Substantives ; for *amans virtutis* is as much as *amator virtutis*. The reason of this regimen is because these Participles supply the place of Nouns Substantives. 3 *Instar* is a Substantive. *Ergo* comes from the Greek Ablative *ἐργον*. *Pridie* and *postridie* from the Ablative *die*. The Adverbs of Quantity being derived from Adjectives, retain their nature, and suppose *negotium* for their Substantive.

The

The Construction of the eight parts of Speech.

The Conjunction.

Conjunctions Copulatives and Disjunctives, are these four, Quàm, nisi, præterquam, an, couple like cases: as, ^a Xenophon, & ^b Plato fuere & quales. And sometimes they be put between divers cases: as, ^a Studui ^b Romæ & ^{bb} Athenis. Est ^a liber ^b meus & ^{bb} fratris. ^a Emi fundum centum ^b numinis & ^{bb} pluris.

Conjunctions Copulatives and Disjunctives, most commonly joyn like moods and tenses together: as, ^a Petrus & Joannes ^b precabantur & ^{bb} docebant. And sometimes divers tenses: as, Et ^b habetur & ^{bb} refertur tibi à me ^a gratia.

The Preposition.

Sometimes this ^a Preposition In is not expressed but understood, and the casual word nevertheless put in the Ablative case: as, Habeo te ^b loco parentis: id est, ^a in ^b loco.

A Verb compound sometime requireth the case of the Preposition that he is compounded withall: as, ^a Exeo ^b domo. ^a Prætereo ^b te in salutatum. ^a Adeo ^b templum.

The Interjection.

Certain 3 Interjections require a Nominative case: as, ^a O factus ^b dies hominis. Certain a Dative: as, ^a Hei ^b mihi. Certain an Accusative: as, ^a Heu ^b irpem invisam. Certain a Vocative: as, ^a Proh laudate ^b Iupiter. And the same Proh will have an Accusative case: as, ^a Proh Deum atque hominum ^b nocem.

1 But then the construction is figurative, and if we resolve the phrase into its simple construction, we shall find the conjunction couples like cases. For *Studui Roma & Athenis*, is for, *Studui in urbe Roma, & in Athenis*. *Est liber meus & fratris*, for, *est liber meus & liber fratris*. *Emi centum aureis & pluris*, for, *emi centum aureis & pretio pluris aris*, and so in others. 2 The use of the Preposition is so general in all languages, that there is scarce any expression or construction but depends on it: as we shall make appear in the Latine Syntax. 3 The case which we usually attribute to the Interjection depends on a Verb understood. See the Latine Syntax.

F I N I S.

GULIELMI

G U L I E L M I L I L I I

ad suos Discipulos Pædagogica, seu
CARMEN DE MORIBUS.

QUI mihi discipulus Puer es, cupis atque doceri,
Huc ades, hæc animo concipe dicta tuo.
Manè citus lectum fuge, mollem discute somnum:
Templa peras supplex, & venerare Deum.
Attamen in primis facies sit laura manusque;
Sint nitidæ vestes, contraque cæsaries.
Desidium fugiens, cum te schola nostra vocarit,
Adsis; nulla pigræ sit tibi causa moræ.
Me Præceptorem cum videris, ore saluta,
Et condiscipulos ordine quosque tuos.
Tu quoque fac sed eas, ubi te sedisse iubemus;
Inque loco, nisi sis iussus abire, mane.
Ac magis ut quisque est Doctrinæ munere clarus,
Sic magis is clarâ sede locandus erit.
Scalpellum, calami, atramentum, charta, libelli,
Sint semper studiis arma parata tuis.
Siquid dictabo, scribes; at singula rectè;
Nec macula, aut scriptis menda sit ulla tuis.
Sed tua nec laceris dictata aut carmina chartis
Mandes, quæ libris inseruisse decet:
Sæpe recognoscas tibi lecta, animoque revolvās;
Si dubites, nunc hos consule, nunc alios.
Qui dubitat, qui sæpe rogat, mea dicta tenebit;
Is qui nil dubitat, nil capit inde boni.
Disce Puer quæso, noli dediscere quicquam,
Nè mens te infimulet conscia desidiæ.
Sisque animo attentus: quid enim docuisse juvabit,
Si mea non firmo pectore verba premas?
Nil tam difficile est, quod non solertia vincat:
Invigila, & parata est gloria militiæ.
Nam veluti flores tellus, nec semina profert,
Ni sit continuo victa labore manûs:
Sic puer, ingenium si non exercitet, ipsum
Tempus & amittit, spem simul ingenii.
Est etiam semper lex in sermone tenenda,
Nè nos offendat improba garrulitas.
Incumbens studio, submissâ voce loquæris;
Nobis dum reddis, voce canorus æris.
Et quæcunque mihi reddis, discantur ad unguem:
Singula & abjecto verba redde libro.
Nec verbum quisquam dicturo suggerat ullum;
Quod puero exitium non mediocre parit.

CARMEN DE MORIBUS.

Si quicquam rogitō, sic respondere studebis,
 Ut laudem dictis & mereare decus.
 Non linguā celeri nimis, aut laudabere tardā;
 Est virtus medium, quod tenuisse iuvat.
 Et quoties loqueris, memor esto loquare latine;
 Et veluti scopulos barbara verba fuge.
 Præterea socios, quoties te cunque rogabunt,
 Instrue; & ignaros ad mea vota trahe.
 Qui docet indoctos, licet indoctissimus esset,
 Ipse brevi reliquis doctior esse queat.
 Sed tu nec stolidos imitabere Grammaticaistros,
 Ingens Romani dedecus eloquii:
 Quorum tam fatuus nemo, aut tam barbarus ore est,
 Quem non authorem barbarā turba probet.
 Grammaticas recte si vis cognoscere leges,
 Discere si cupias cultius ore loqui;
 Addiscas veterum clarissima scripta virorum,
 Et quos authores turba Latina docet.
 Nunc te Virgilius, nunc ipse Terentius optat,
 Nunc simul amplecti te Ciceronis opus;
 Quos qui non didicit, nil præter somnia vidit,
 Certat & in tenebris vivere Cimmeriis.
 Sunt quos delectat (studio virtutis honestæ
 Posthabito) nugis tempora conterere:
 Sunt quibus est cordi, manibus, pedibusve sodales,
 Aut alio quovis sollicitare modo:
 Est alius, qui se dum clarum sanguine jactat,
 Insulso reliquis improbat ore genus.
 Te tam prava sequi nolim vestigia morum:
 Ne tandem factis præmia digna feras.
 Nil dabis aut vendes, nil permutabis, emesve,
 Ex damno alterius commoda nulla feres.
 Insuper & nummos, irritamenta malorum,
 Mitte aliis; puerum nil nisi pura decent.
 Clamor, rixa, joci, mendacia, furta, cachiinni,
 Sint procul à vobis; Martis & arma procul.
 Nil penitus dices, quod turpe, aut non sit honestum;
 Est vitæ, ac pariter janua lingua necis.
 Ingens crede nefas cuiquam maledicta referre,
 Jurare aut magni nomina sacra Dei.
 Denique servabis res omnes, atque libellos,
 Et tecum quoties isque redisque feres.
 Effuge vel causas, faciunt quæcunque nocentem,
 In quibus & nobis displicuisse potes.

F I N I S.

